

ARMY TIMES

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FIVE CENTS

Non-Coms' Families To Be Housed by July 4

1 Giant Bombers 2400 Mile Hop

WICKMAN FIELD, Oahu, T. H.—An ear-splitting roar, 21 flying bombers settled down to a landing on a 14-hour flight across 2400 miles of water.

The huge bombers took off from Hickam Field, San Francisco, Tuesday night, with Lt. Gen. Delos C. C. in the leading plane; and Eugene L. Eubank as group commander. Departure was kept secret, and not until all planes safely reached their destination was the fact revealed by the War Department.

"The planes," it was reported, are the latest model of the Flying Fortress, technically designated as B-29. They have a speed of more

than 300 miles per hour and can operate in excess of 1000 miles at sea. They have the most modern armament and armor."

The huge bombers, being land planes, brought the Navy into play. Just as a precaution for this flight, destroyers were stationed at three places en route.

Defense chiefs have been bending every effort to strengthen all elements of the Pacific defense program. Several squadrons of late types of pursuit ships and medium bombers have already been sent to the Islands. This week's flight, however, is the first of the Flying Fortresses to go to Hawaii. "But," the statement read, "others will follow later."

It was also revealed that the medium bomber, with an operating range of approximately 800 miles, which has been part of the Hawaiian command, will also be increased "in the near future."

Strength

The strength of the Army of the United States May 15, 1941, was estimated at 1,320,500 officers and enlisted men. The breakdown follows:

ENLISTED MEN	
Regular Army, 3 year enlistments	462,000
Regular Army, Reserve and one year enlistments	18,000
National Guard in Federal Service	270,000
Selective Service Trainees	490,000
Total	1,240,000
OFFICERS	
Regular Army	14,000
National Guard	20,500
Reserve Officers	46,000
Total	80,500
TOTAL COMBINED STRENGTH	
Regular Army	494,000
National Guard	290,500
Reserve Officers	46,000
Selective Service Trainees	490,000
Total	1,320,500

Soldiers Clash With Peace Group Picketing the White House

All's quiet along the Potomac, except now and then a stray picket. Is blopped, as he walks his post to and fro. By some soldier who thinks it ain't cricket.

Soldiers are perverse creatures without gratitude in their hearts, according to pickets of the American Peace Mobilization. The anti-war group, bearing placards denouncing the American swing toward war, paraded their pickets around the White House.

According to all logical reasoning, it's the soldier who gets himself killed in wars, and therefore he should most reasonably entertain ideas of peace.

But soldiers and other service men gathered at the Executive Mansion

and watched in amazement the intercession in their behalf. Then they started gently heckling the "perpetual peace vigil."

Finally a group of service men charged the pickets and broke up the parade. Police and White House Military Aides restored order, and the picketing continued.

Three other clashes occurred later during the week. One soldier and one Marine were taken into custody and turned over to their respective authorities.

A semblance of peace was attained when special details of White House and Metropolitan Police, Marines and Military Police, stood watch as a kind of retaining wall against the wave of service men who threatened to engulf the pickets. Now, once more, All's Quiet Along the Potomac.

First Plane Cannon Off Line

The first 20MM automatic aircraft cannon ever made in the United States was presented Friday to the Ordnance Department of the Army, by the Eclipse Machine Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation in Elmira, N. Y.

W. L. McGrath, General Manager of the machine division, formally presented the cannon to Brig. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

The 20MM automatic aircraft cannon, of which this is the first of many to be produced, will be mounted on planes.

It has been used by both the Allied and Axis forces in the present war. The cannon which is being produced for the United States Army embodies improvements developed by the Army Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance Department of the Army let the contract for these cannon to the Bendix Aviation Corporation on September 27, 1940. Bendix immediately started construction of a new plant at Elmira specially designed for this purpose. The plant, built at a cost of \$1,250,000, occupies 300,000 square feet and contains tools and equipment valued at \$3,000,000.

Looks the Ground Over



HOWARD McLaughlin, of Boston, came all the way down to Ft. Benning, Ga., to find out how his friend, Pvt. Robert Newell (right), likes the Army. McLaughlin is to be inducted soon. Newell gave the outfit a clean bill of health (it is presumed) and explained the working of a Tommy gun. He's in the 17th Engineer Battalion of the 2nd ("Hell on Wheels"), Armored Division.

—AT Photo by Francosi

Hospital Cars to Make Bow in Maneuvers

The first unit of several projected hospital trains will be used for the training of Army Medical Corps personnel in the forthcoming Army maneuvers.

Army hospital trains will be composed of a hospital unit car, developed by the Surgeon General's office, and Pullman cars or chair cars in which hospital beds have been substituted for the chairs.

The first two hospital unit cars, converted from standard Pullman cars at a cost of \$27,500 each, have just been delivered to the Army and are now on exhibition at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and at Fort McPherson, Ga. Others will be ready soon.

The Army's new railway hospital car is called a unit car because the entire hospital train is built around it. The car contains a kitchen capable of feeding 500 persons at one meal. There is also a fully equipped operating room which will be used for emergency operations, daily dressings and medical examinations. The War Department does not contemplate transporting emergency cases on the Army hospital trains. In addition to the kitchen and operating room, the unit car contains an administration office for the entire train, quarters for two officers and bunks for kitchen personnel. A shower bath has been installed for the use of the kitchen staff.

Each Pullman or chair car, which comprise the "wards" of the railway hospital, will be staffed by three Army nurses and three orderlies, working on 8-hour shifts. The nurses' quarters will be in drawing rooms at the end of each car. These "ward" cars can be obtained as quickly as needed from cars in the regular train service.

These Army hospital trains of 10 to 15 cars each will be used to transport soldiers to Army hospitals nearest their own homes.

The unit car now at Fort McPherson will be the one used in the maneuvers. It will be under the supervision of Col. James E. Bayliss, Fourth CA Surgeon.

Army Orders

Russell, Maj. Charles H. S., from Wright Field, Ohio, to Detroit, Mich.
Barth, Maj. Robert A., from Baltimore, Md., to Chicago, Ill.
Strong, Maj. Gen. George V., from Omaha to Brownwood, Tex.
Uhl, Brig. Gen. Frederick E., from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Omaha.
Krueger, Maj. Gen. Walter, from Brownwood, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex.
Chaney, Maj. Gen. James E., from Mitchell Field, N. Y., to Washington.
Uhl, Brig. Gen. Frederick E., from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Omaha, Nebr.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
Taylor, Lt. Col. Victor V., from Puerto Rican Department to Columbia, S. C.
Mitchell, Col. Clarence A., from Atlanta, Ga., to San Francisco, Calif.
Briner, Capt. Floyd, from Panama Canal Department to Baltimore.
Summers, Lt. Col. Iverson E., from Government to Omaha, Nebr.
(Continued on Page 14)

Army Housing 75% Complete On That Date

Independence Day has been fixed as the date when 8000 non-coms and 2000 civilians will be installed in dwellings built under the Army's share of the Coordinated Defense Housing Program.

On that date, the Army's program will be 75 percent complete. When finished, it will embrace more than 17,000 low-cost dwelling units in the U. S., built at a cost of \$60,000,000.

The families of master sergeants, technical sergeants and staff sergeants will be housed in dwellings averaging \$3,500 in cost. They range from homes for single families, one-story high, to six-family apartment houses, two stories high. Most of them are of frame construction.

The rent for non-coms does not exceed their rental allowance according to grade. Civilian workers will be charged about one-fifth of the family income for rent.

The problem of housing junior officers has not yet been fully solved, Secretary Stimson said at a press conference Thursday. The Army is making every effort to provide them with dwellings, but the non-coms are being taken care of first, Stimson said. He pointed out that in an Army rapidly becoming mechanized, the good non-commissioned officer carries a tremendous load of responsibility, and service heads intend to help keep his mind at ease concerning his family.

Many non-commissioned officers and civilian employees of the War Department have been separated from their families by assignments far from their homes. A large number of these families will be reunited as dwellings are completed and provided at moderate rentals.

Except for a comparatively few units located on military reservations, the dwellings are being built in or near civilian communities. This and defense workers to become an integral part of these communities and to continue their normal habits of life.

Thus, by keeping the family united, the Army's defense housing program reduces the number of displaced households to a minimum. Another advantage of building the units in towns or cities is that the dwelling units are serviced by existing public utilities and other community facilities. This is a long-range view that will insure easy sale of the dwellings when they are no longer needed for those engaged in national defense activities.

Since the rental charges are determined solely by incomes and Army rental allowances, the amount of rent paid will have no bearing on the size of the dwelling occupied by the tenants. The number of persons in each family will govern the number of rooms assigned to them.

A family of two or three persons is entitled to a one-bedroom unit. This also includes a living room, a kitchen, dinette and bath.

Two-bedroom units will be assigned to a family composed of not less than three or more than five persons. However, at the discretion of the housing manager, such a unit may be assigned to a family of two persons if no one-bedroom units are available. This is a temporary expedient. The family will have to move into a smaller unit when a vacancy occurs.

A family of not less than four and not more than seven persons is entitled to a three-bedroom unit.

Army Tank New Use for

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Pvt. Leo A. Cavalier must have lost an argument with a taxicab.

The ditty-writing soldier from Battery E of the 307th CA has composed the following:

"I'll buy an Army tank some day,
And caterpillar up Broadway.
And then I'll snicker and I'll scoff,
And dare some cab to cut me off."

BY THE FLANK

patient

PORTLAND, Ore.—Slight inconvenience over not being conscripted once is expressed in a forceful letter received by a Multnomah county draft board. The writer, having dependents, had been deferred.

"What's the matter? When the Hill do I go in training 'anyway?'" the writer asked. "I thought that Ide would have been swiggle by now! This waiting is getting my goat! Weight is at broke the wagon down!"

"You put me in class 3-A. Isn't I just as good as some others that was put in class 1-A?"

"I still live at the same joint; I'm ready when you birds are! Let me know when my number and classification comes up, will you? I remain yours truly."

"P. S.—I am worried as Hell."

ochinvar

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—A Chinvar with a truck turned the 110th QM Regiment's dance to a stag party one night last week.

When only a handful of girls showed up at the 134th Infantry's dance, Pvt. Robert Skinner said his bad buddies of that outfit: "I'll fix it."

Handsome Private Skinner commandeered a truck and drove where the 110th was swinging. He slipped inside, tagged a girl, and suggested they step outside. Outside, the girl was in the truck and Skinner went for more.

He made 12 trips in and out of the dance hall. The 10th went looking for Private Skinner next day.

hips Pass

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—There's a follow on that story we published couple of weeks ago about Cpl. J. D. Benton of HQ Co., 1st Infantry.

The corporal went home to visit his girl, only to discover that she had gone to camp to visit him.

The report says that while the Corporal Benton married his girl.

Readying for Maneuvers

Custer Troops Will Lead Off the March In a 500-Mile Hike Across Tennessee

The Army was getting ready this week to take the biggest dose of simulated warfare ever poured out for the American soldier. In all parts of the country equipment was being tuned up, mountains of supplies requisitioned, and 550,000 men were preparing to discover how much they had learned in the past few months.

The fruits of a winter's training will be harvested May 20 when 18,000 men of the 5th Division move out of Ft. Custer, Mich., and cross Tennessee to their training ground. They won't return until July. It's a 1000-mile round trip.

The division will function as a part of the 7th Army Corps, which will also include the 27th and 30th Divisions. Soldiers and their trucks, guns, reconnaissance cars and field kitchens will cover 75 miles a day and will travel in two columns over parallel routes. The western column will cross the Ohio river to Louisville May 24. The eastern column will cross at Cincinnati May 23.

When Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins's command hits the roads it will be virtually at full strength, its ranks swelled by Selectees getting their first taste of field duty. Period of the maneuvers is from June 2 to June 28 and calls for a day and night operations. The various field exercises are arranged so as to work up progressively to the final problems at the end, which will be prepared and conducted by Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the Second Army.

2nd Army to Use 15,000 Vehicles

MEMPHIS—Second Army Headquarters said, "Fill 'er up!" this week, but the command meant more than a tankful of gasoline. It meant exactly 817,000 gallons, enough to run the family jalopy till kingdom come, and enough to take the Second Army on maneuvers.

More than 15,000 vehicles will participate. These will include: 326

ambulances, 1731 motorcycles, 1225 reconnaissance cars, 509 pick-ups, 116 radio cars, 1657 weapon carriers, 821 half-ton trucks, 283 dump trucks, 3616 2½-ton cargo cars, 129 scout cars, 128 special engineer vehicles, 1225 armored cars, 67 wreckers and 41 four-ton tractors.

Stage Big Show Before Leaving

FT. LEWIS, Wash.—The 18,000 men of the 41st Division will begin moving out of this post May 19 to maneuvers at Fort Ord and Camp Hunter Liggett, Calif.

At least 9000 of them are expected to camp overnight in the woods near Vancouver Barracks and while they continue south by truck convoy another 8000 will head for California by rail. There they will be joined by the 3rd Division and attached troops and by Ord's own 7th Division.

The 41st and 3rd put on the greatest show ever seen in the Northwest last week when they staged a review for Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Fourth Army commander; Maj. Gen. George A. White of the 41st and Maj. Gen. Charles Thompson of the 3rd.

Some 45,000 troops and thousands of vehicles streamed past the reviewing stand for a solid five hours Friday and there wasn't a bored spectator in the crowd.

Hell on Wheels Gang Prepares

FT. BENNING, Ga.—The 2nd Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division will move into a far corner of this huge reservation May 19 for a week of shakedown maneuvers before it leaves for the "Battle of Tennessee."

On May 23 the division will execute a problem impossible on any other Army post in America—a teamplay exercise of an armored division with the 4th Division of motorized infantry—only such fully motorized unit in the nation.

This two-division combat team—typical of the lightning war organizations used now by the Germans—will include the securing of a river line by the 4th, and an attack through that line by the 2nd Armored.

Ability of the latter to stand up under the rigors of three months of summer and fall blitzkrieg in Tennessee, Louisiana and North and South Carolina will be indicated at the close of the week, when the division will assemble on a great review field carved from the pine woods here and undergo a thorough field inspection. Each unit will pitch a formal camp in the area and display all equipment.

acts and all vagrants will be arrested on sight and confined in the local jails until examined by a physician of the state health department. Those found infected will be quarantined and treated for the duration of the maneuvers. Those not infected will be removed from the maneuver area.

No trailers will be allowed to stop in the 600-mile maneuver area during the war games.

the maneuver area will be inspected in cooperation with local authorities. Those allowed to remain open will be required to comply with the state and local laws governing such places.

All food handlers will be required to renew their health cards with especial emphasis being placed on the examinations for venereal diseases. The sources of foods as well as eating establishments will be inspected at frequent intervals during the maneuvers. Itinerant roadside establishments will not be permitted to operate.

The control of vice and prostitution will be assigned to ten deputy sheriffs, one for each of the ten counties in the maneuver area. Two special officers with state and local police authority will be employed full time to supervise and direct the efforts of the deputy sheriffs who will report daily to the special officers.

All persons suspected of immoral

Clean Up for Maneuvers

MEMPHIS—A drive to clean up middle Tennessee by ousting prostitution and vice and by forcing food handlers to conform to high standards of sanitation has been launched by Second Army officers in cooperation with Tennessee State authorities. The drive is being made in preparation for the June war games.

When 77,000 troops move into the 600-mile area for the first large-scale peace-time maneuvers, officers will have such local problems well in hand. Col. Paul W. Gibson, Chief Surgeon of the Second Army announced. A coordinating unit has been set up with Dr. G. Foard McGinnes, Assistant State Commissioner of Health, as coordinator for the Second Army maneuver area. The unit will be in operation from May 12 to June 28 with all personnel directly responsible to the coordinator.

The headquarters of the unit will be open 24 hours a day and will serve as the clearing house for all problems arising in the area. It will also serve as the liaison between the military forces, the state and local authorities. It will include the existing personnel now working in the maneuver area and certain members of the staffs of the Tennessee State Department of Public Health, Conservation and Agriculture.

Food and eating establishments in

Maintenance Command Created for Air Corps

The creation of a maintenance command of the Air Corps, under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the Materiel Division, Office of the Chief of the Air Corps, was announced Wednesday by the War Department.

The duties of the new maintenance command are to assist the Chief of the Materiel Division in meeting responsibilities of the Chief of the Air Corps with regard to storage, issue, repair, and maintenance of all supplies and equipment required by Air Corps activities.

Col. H. J. F. Miller, Air Corps, is designated Chief of the maintenance command, with HQ at Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio.

The command will consist of headquarters and four command wings. One wing will be designated to service each area, now assigned to each of the four Air Forces. The 50th Transport Wing and all of the AC depots will be a part of the new command. The transport wing will service the entire maintenance command.

Each wing will consist of HQ, one or more maintenance groups, air depots and mobile air depot groups, together with their assigned transport squadrons. The depot organization

will be divided into sub-depot units for assignment to each of the AC training centers and air force stations located in the area under the control of the maintenance group commander.

With the exception of the mobile air depots, the depots and sub-depots of the maintenance command will be fixed facilities. Personnel for these will be composed largely of civilian technicians. Air base groups, which are composed of military units, will move and operate with the tactical units to which they are assigned.

The size of the maintenance wing depends upon the number of depots and sub-depots in the air force area to which the wing is assigned.

Details relative to wing numbers and commanding officers will be announced at a later date.

Returns to Duty with Own Unit

First Lt. Ross Porter, who has been in charge of Ft. Jackson's main post office since reporting here for duty, has been relieved as postal officer and returned to duty with Co. G, 28th QM Regt. In temporary charge until his successor is appointed is 1st Lt. Adams B. White.

STICKERS

The Lexes Stay Put For

FORT DIX, N. J.—Red-headed Ronald V. Lex began his 23rd consecutive year as 1st Sergeant of Company K, 114th Infantry, this week. He had served without a break since 1919.

Lex enlisted in the Army when America entered the first World War in 1917, and served with the 13th Cavalry on the Mexican border. Immediately upon his discharge in 1918 he enlisted in the 114th Infantry and was made a line sergeant. One year later he became "top kick" of Company K, and he has held the job ever since.

During his World War service, Lex was stationed at Ft. Clark, Tex. His father, Ronald E. Lex, who had been a first sergeant in the 8th Cavalry, was stationed at the same post from 1882 to 1888 and was discharged from the same station as his son was destined to be 30 years later.

Now the 114th veteran has a son, a third Ronald E. Lex, who is also a sergeant—and in Company K of the 114th. The younger Lex, however, has ambitions to become an officer. He has been studying in his spare time, and has applied for appointment to the Army school for officer candidates.

First Sergeant Lex is emphatic in his views on the soldier of today as compared with those of World War times.

"The men of today are smarter, better educated," says he. "They learn easier and have quickly re-adjusted themselves to Army life. They'll make good soldiers. But the men of 1917 were first class fighters—as will be these men of today."

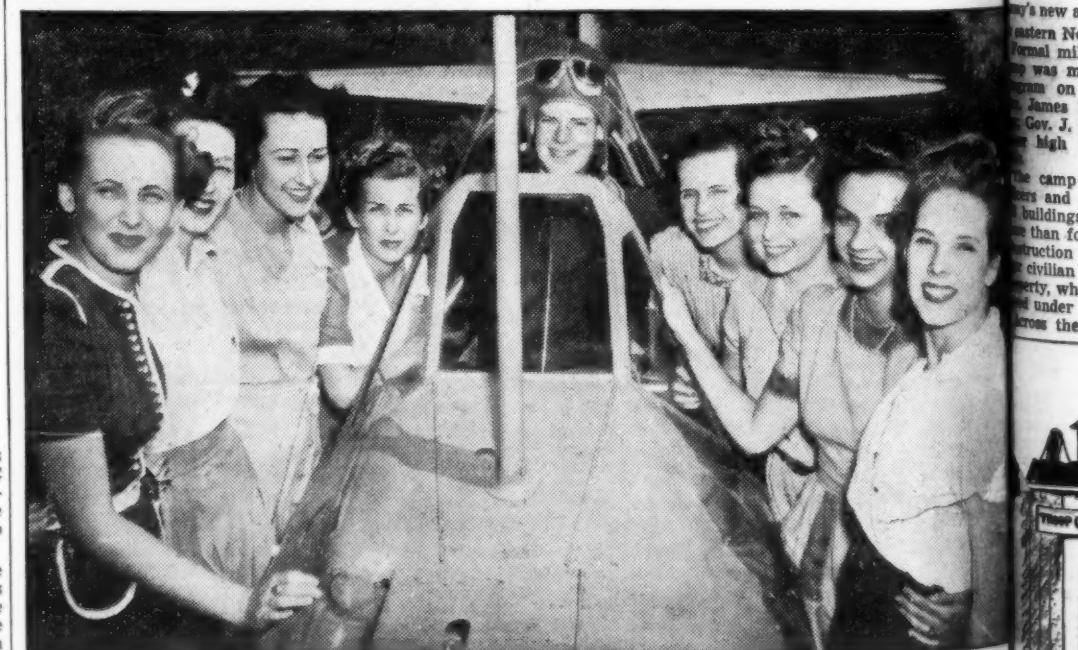
44th Div. Ready to Roll On 5-Day Maneuvers

FT. DIX — Approximately 18,000 men of the 44th Division will march and trundle on trucks through Cape May County for five days beginning Monday. First night bivouac area will be between New Gretna and Penn State Forest. Further movements of the troops and command posts are being held secret at the present time.

To the arms, it is just another sham battle, but the non-combatant and service units are rolling up some work figures that can justly be termed colossal. With the entire division in the field, cooks working on rolling kitchens will prepare meals consisting of upwards of 50 tons of food a day. While some meals will be cold cuts, the general rule, set on smaller scale problems, has been two hot meals a day in the field. The chief difference between meals away from camp and those in company mess halls has been the absence of fresh vegetables on the side.

Communications between various units of the division provide other gigantic figures. Before the week is over, more than 200 miles of telephone wire will be strung along Cape May County roads to service the field telephones. In addition, there will be 125 radio sets manned by trained operators. The 1500 military machines rolling through the county will burn up approximately 50,000 gallons of gasoline during the maneuver. This is taken into consideration 36 planes which will fly from bases at Ft. Dix and Sea Girt for reconnaissance work. Medical detachments of various combat regiments, as well as the 119th Medical Regiment, will have their hands full with first aid "casualties" and health precautions. A soldier in the field is permitted to drink water until it has been tested by the medics and proved potable. From the above it can be seen that an army division on the move is a sufficient. But happy will be the local merchant who is within walking distance of a regiment in bivouac. Uncle Sam's modern soldiers in their soft drinks, candy bars and pastry delicacies not provided in the rations. And they can do things the shelves of a general store that resemble the effects of a fair-weather cyclone.

Eight Femmes and a Flyer



UNIVERSITY of Texas coeds lost no time in forming a welcoming committee when they learned the Austin was the destination of the first cross-country flight scheduled for cadets at Randolph Field. Here they are gathered around Cadet D. S. Seeds. Third from right is Gloria Obar, recently named sweetheart of the U. of Texas. Nice?

Plant Turns Out First 155-mm Gun Carriage

Delivered to the Army Ordnance Department this week was the first modern 155-mm. gun carriage to be commercially produced in the United States.

W. C. Dickerman, chairman of the board of directors of American Locomotive Company presented the carriage to Col. T. J. Hayes, represent-

ing the Chief of Ordnance. The 700 plant employees witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. Dickerman has reported that mass production of the carriages will begin in 30 days.

The carriage will be complete with gun assembled. Gun and carriage weigh upwards of 30,000 pounds.

Riding on eight pneumatic tires, guns of this type during tests have been drawn at a speed of more than 30 miles an hour over a 1,000-mile route.

Dewey, Aides Inspect Some Large Camps

A rapid aerial tour to survey conditions surrounding Army camps was begun Monday by a committee of the United Service Organization. The committee, headed by Thomas E. Dewey, has the task of raising \$10,765,000. These funds are to be used by this group in operating recreation buildings for use by Army and Navy personnel.

Five More Rec Areas For Soldiers in South

Sites for five additional recreational areas, similar to those now in operation along the Gulf Coast, have been selected tentatively by the War Department for troops training in four South Atlantic States.

This move was forecast by Army Times last week. Brig. Gen. James A. Ullo, Chief of the Morale Branch, directing the establishment and maintenance of the camps, said that the Chief of Staff had approved the construction of recreational areas at St. Augustine and Jacksonville Beach, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C.

The new camps will accommodate 500 men each, with the exception of St. Augustine where 1000 men will be provided for 1000 men. Establishment of these new areas will bring to 12 the number of leave camps set up by the War Department since the program began a little over two months ago. Plans for expansion of the recreational program to other sections of the country as soon as funds are available.

As in the case of recreational areas along the Gulf of Mexico, sites are being chosen that enable the soldier to engage in as many outdoor sports as possible, and also be near the recreation and amusement facilities offered in the various cities.

The Army will provide tents, bedding and cots for the soldiers in the camps and arrangements will be made through concessionaires to supply food at low cost. Reduced rates will be sought for transportation to and from the troop concentrations and in and around the cities where the recreational areas are located.

Soldier Hits 8 for Eleven C. O. Orderly League

CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, N. C.—Being chosen eight out of 36 places to be the Colonel's personal orderly is quite an honor, especially when the competition is as stiff as it is in Battery C of the 108th FA.

Private Wilmer Borger has received the honor and is being well rewarded for his efforts. Col. Guy C. Rexroad, commander of the regiment, commended Private Borger upon being the best and most courteous orderly he has had at camp. Borger was offered a 12-day furlough by Colonel Rexroad in appreciation, and needless to say, he accepted.

Army Inaugurates New Base For Air Defense Training

CAMP DAVIS, N. C.—Scrub pine country last December where 2000 officers and men began training at the new antiaircraft training base in eastern North Carolina in April. Formal military occupation of the camp was marked on May 13 by a ceremony on which appeared Brig. Gen. James B. Crawford, commander of the 108th FA, and Gov. J. Melville Broughton and other high military and civil officials.

The camp will accommodate 900 officers and 20,000 men. There are 10 buildings in the area, covering more than four square miles. When construction began, there were only a few civilian structures on the camp property, which the government purchased under 20-year lease.

Across the highway (U. S. 17) is

the town of Holly Ridge, 34 miles north of Wilmington. Ignored by road markers and boasting a population of 28 last December, the place is unrecognizable now. During the peak of construction, trailer camps dotted the countryside to house many of the 23,000 civilian workmen employed on the project.

An antiaircraft firing range will be on the beach about three miles east of the camp proper, and firing points are being established at historic Fort Fisher at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and other locations along the coast.

A feature of the camp will be large-scale balloon barrage operations, in which soldiers will be trained in important lessons learned abroad of the balloon barrage in defense against aircraft.

Season Opens at Meade



WITH A MAJOR'S (or lieutenant colonel's) insignia already on her coat lapel, Rancesca Simms goes after an eagle belonging to Col. G. M. Allen, and the Ft. Meade, Md., post commander appears to love it. Miss Simms was a member of Ed Wynn's Broadway stage show which gave 29th Division troops the first entertainment sponsored by the War Department's Morale Division. —121st Engineers Photo

Job Is Fitting Has Fitting Job Fitted for Job Fits Fitting Job Job Fits—Fits Job Fitting Job Fits

(Or, Get Your Hat, Boy—Here's the Little Man in the White Coat.)

CAMP WOLTERS, Tex.—Sgt. Edward Bohn, 34, has dealt a killing blow to the old Army gag about uniforms coming in two sizes—too large and too small. He believes that clothes make the man and actually tries to give each man in his outfit a proper fitting.

As acting supply sergeant of Co. A, 61st Infantry Training Bn., Bohn is well fitted for the job of fitting. Before induction, he'd had 18 years of experience in the retail clothing business.

Fort Hayes Pilgrimage Enjoyed By Youngsters

FT. HAYES, Ohio.—A visit and inspection of the post was made Thursday afternoon by about 30 pupils of the North Linden School at Columbus. Mr. G. R. Frank, principal, and Mrs. Blanche Moorehead, teacher of the fourth grade, conducted the students, who ranged from 9 to 12 years of age.

They were shown the facilities of Ft. Hayes, including the Reception Center Administration Building and Library, Station Hospital, one of the barracks of the Receiving Battalion, and the general mess. Guides were furnished the group from the Receiving Battalion personnel.

'Invisible' Command Post Is Aim Of Keystone Division's First CPX

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa.—To correct a fault in organization carried over from the World War, the 28th Division held its first CPX here this week in the form of a demonstration.

During the World War a division command post was frequently crowded into limited space, with the commanding general and his staff sections, the artillery brigade commander and his staff, clerks, runners and signalmen all under the same roof, and telephone lines coming into it from all angles.

A direct hit by shell or bomb might have paralyzed the nerve center of an entire division.

Moreover, linemen repairing wire wove a network of paths that showed in white lines on an air photograph and converged at the command post, making its location obvious to the enemy.

The demonstration this week was intended to insure against such a setup in the 28th Div.

All staff sections were organized to utilize to the fullest extent all existing cover and concealment, with a view to using existing roads and trails for the wire installations. They were widely enough dispersed to prevent excessive casualties from enemy shell-fire or bombs.

The complete signal communications net was established by the 28th Signal Company, commanded by Capt. Norman Hills. This included the radio station, which, during the demonstration maintained air-ground communication with a plane of the 103d Obs. Sqdn. overhead.

Messages from the plane were promptly transmitted to the G-2 section, where information of an assumed enemy was collated, evaluated, and disseminated in the form of

military intelligence to all concerned.

The installation was protected against mechanized attack by the new M-1 American 75s of Batteries D and H, 108th FA, in position throughout the demonstration. This is one of the most effective anti-tank guns now in use.

To prevent observation by mechanized units no vehicles were permitted in sight of roads and the entire installation was out of sight.

A gas siren used over a portable public address system mounted on a truck proved highly successful as a

means of warning against gas attack.

After the demonstration, Maj. Gen. Edward Martin complimented the officers and men who participated.

He pointed out to the assembled brigade, regimental, and battalion commanders and their staffs that this demonstration was a means to an end. Such practice installations, he said, would be continued until the work can be done perfectly either by day or night.

He directed the subordinate units to copy the division setup and expressed the desire that the method of procedure demonstrated should become standard in all units of the division.

The demonstration was supervised by Maj. Alfred H. Anderson, Wilkesburg, divisional signal officer, assisted by Maj. George L. Richon, acting as his assistant.

Wolters Recruits Stage Show for Citizens

CAMP WOLTERS, Tex.—Soldiers of the 61st Infantry Training Battalion here turned from the drill field to the stage this week, presenting both slapstick and drama to an audience including Brig. Gen. W. H. Simpson, camp commander; Mrs. Simpson, and more than 60 residents of nearby Mineral Wells.

Visitors ate an Army meal at an officers' mess hall, then saw the production, "Rookie Revue," in the battalion recreation hall.

The revue, a variety show which featured skits satirizing army life, was written, produced and directed by three trainees, Privates Sam Myerovitch and Herbert Rosenman, both of New York City, and Carl Hess of Portsmouth, Ohio. Private Myerovitch also doubled as master of ceremonies.



When did this outfit start washing its messkits in the coffee?"

EVERY BOTTLE ADDS TO ITS FAME



Recreation and relaxation are staunch partners of hard work. In your well-earned leisure, select a beverage of moderation. A tall, stately glass of Budweiser is a standing invitation to make your moments of relaxation complete.

Budweiser
A BEVERAGE OF MODERATION

BUNDLES

Private Lockwood Has A Very Potent Fancy

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Stealing an entire chapter from one of America's favorite charities, "Bundles for Britain," Pvt. Robert T. Lockwood of the 102nd Regiment Band has aroused the interest of New Haven, Conn., citizens with a new and more personal campaign—"Bundles for Blanding"—according to the Grapeleaf, 43rd Division paper.

The idea embodies an appeal for the shipment of cigarettes, chewing gum, razor blades, etc., to New Haven enlisted men at Blanding. As a radio announcer of that city's WELI on a year's leave of absence, Private Lockwood introduced his idea over the air last week.

The trial balloon program netted 2500 cigarettes, a gross of razor blades and 96 packages of gum. The spoil was shoveled out to 102nd Regiment men.

Red-headed Private Lockwood knew the difficulty faced by soldiers on \$21 a month and thought cigarettes, razor blades and chewing gum would be a welcome gift. Knowing the keen interest of New Haven people in their soldiers at Blanding, he wrote to WELI and suggested a plea for such necessities. Future programs will include the reading of letters from the soldiers thanking the contributors for their gifts. Recipients of gifts are obliged to write letters.

Private Lockwood is greatly pleased with the results of his first effort. He feels that New Haven soldiers' morale was greatly cheered because they felt that the people of their city were behind them.

"This fact," he said, "was brought out by letters of the soldiers who received a portion of Bundles for Blanding." He went on to say that letters to Bundles for Blanding, care of WELI, New Haven, Conn., stating the needs of the soldier will bring more shipments.

A graduate of Peddie Prep with special courses in language and statistics from Princeton University to his credit, Private "Bob" Lockwood has been an announcer and continuity writer for WELI for two years. He received a leave of absence from his station to serve his year in the Army Feb. 24. Two weeks before induction he ran a program over WELI to inspire men to join the 102d Regiment.

Confidentially Yours . . .

By D. M.

Major General Chaney's New Job

There was considerable speculation about the transfer of Major General James E. Chaney to the general staff from his post at Mitchel Field. General Chaney is an important officer in the Air Corps and his transfer would undoubtedly be to an important job. He is being sent to England as an observer (student) of air combat and defense activities.

Just to help out speculation, perhaps it might be mentioned that although there are now commanders for each of the four American interceptor commands, there is no commander of the interceptor force. Linked with the interceptor force is the whole civilian air force warning group, as yet far from organized. Thousands of civilians will be trained to observe hostile aircraft, to report them in the air defense code and to correlate the information which will, in case of invasion, launch the interceptor forces against the invaders.

This is a tremendous organization which will require a good organizer who is at the same time capable of working harmoniously with large groups of civilians. The candidate for the job must have a broad background of air corps experience.

My guess would be that Maj. General Chaney is slated for this post, under GHQ Air Force Commander, Lt. General Emmon. Just now, he is going to see how the British do it.

Officer Candidate Schools

Several letters have come in with inquiries about application forms for the Officer Candidate Schools. Up to last week we were under the impression there would be application forms for the use of enlisted men interested in taking the course. Now it appears that applicants must write letters of application for appointment to the schools and the letters are to be forwarded through administrative channels to the post, station, or camp commanders and thence ultimately to the corps area or department commanders (to whom it should be addressed). Each of the headquarters through which the applications pass adds an indorsement.

The company commander's indorsement contains: (1) approval or disapproval; (2) statement that applicant has served six months or longer and if he has less than three months to serve will accept discharge and reenlist for one year to attend; and (3) statement that the applicant is of excellent character and possesses necessary qualifications for a commission.

Reference: AG 352 (4-10-41) M M-C, Date Apr. 26, 1941; Subject: "Officer Candidate Schools." The AG letter is addressed to all Army, Department and Corps Area Commanders.

Square Peg Problem

Several letters have arrived from Selectees who consider that they are not in the right jobs. They request suggestions about what to do. My advice invariably in such cases is that they talk it over with their commanding officers. However, I usually include a few remarks about general policy which I under-

. . . The organization of the air warning service will be a big job. . . .

stand is followed by the Army in the colossal job of classification.

For one thing, it is a fact, as stated in these columns many times, that the Army is more likely to give complicated specialist training to 3-year enlisted men than to Guardsmen or Selectees. Naturally, the Army is accountable for the way it spends the public funds and for what it accomplishes in the way of building a great Army with the ability to remain great. If it spends four months giving expensive training to a specialist who is due to be returned home two months after the course is completed, the Army is, to say the least, using poor judgment. Selectees and Guardsmen who desire such training in the Army should ask permission to resign in order to sign up again for three years of service.

Many specialist jobs which require brief periods of training are, of course, open to Selectees and Guardsmen.

Just a word to Selectees. Some of them who have been in for only a few weeks should remember that the basic training course is of 13 weeks duration. It is only after that training which every soldier is required to take, that assignment is made. Hence, the Selectee welder, who thinks he should have a torch in his hand instead of a rifle should be patient at least until his basic training period is completed.

Note to Publicity Officers

There is such a vast amount of newspaper talent in the publicity offices that a wealth of fine material reaches this office from Greenland to Panama and from Puerto Rico to the Philippines. Maybe we should not offer any suggestions, but perhaps the G-2's won't mind, if they read this.

Here is the suggestion: If a story is sent in about something which is going to happen, wouldn't it be a good idea to send a follow story telling about what actually happened?

It works out this way. We get a fine long story about a review that is to take place at Camp Whosis, May 14. It goes into detail about who, what, when, where and how.

Since we go to press May 17, we eagerly scan the mail for some confirmation that the events described actually happened. Maybe we take a chance and print the story and find out later that it was all postponed because there was a rain or a sudden order calling the whole thing off. Of course, we could confirm by wiring and we sometimes confirm by AP or UP sources, but the thing causes lost time and every now and then there is a slip.

There is much to be said for the follow story. The events of a show never turn out exactly as predicted. There are always colorful things which give living reality lacking from the advance story. Newspapers usually give more space to the actual event than to the advance story. Of course, you are doing it and we are very thankful for what you are doing to tell the Army's story. If the follow is an inconvenience, just forget that we mentioned it.



—Keth Temple
New Orleans Times-Picayune

THAT'S THE SPIRIT!

ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper for the United States Army

Owned and published every Saturday by Army Times Publishing Company, Daily Bldg., Washington, D. C. All communications should be addressed here.

EDITORS: Don Mace, Melvin Ryder, Ray Hoyt

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May 17, 1941

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Military Maxims

"Only numbers can annihilate."

—Admiral Lord Nelson.

Shine Whar Ye Are!

The Adjutant General took the trouble last week to say some things about the relative importance of jobs. Aware that not all the officers in the Army can occupy spotlighted jobs, he spoke directly to officers of some of the background jobs.

Maybe Major General E. S. Adams has been a football player or coach, because the principle behind his remarks is specially true in football. You know what a hand the halfback gets when he gallops through the entire opposing team and lays the pigskin with a flourish on the turf in the end zone. Boy, what a hero! What a magnificent run! What a football player!

But the coach and the other experts watching the game see what made the play possible. They do not think any less of the halfback who made the magnificent run, but they think just as much of the linemen who blocked a tackle and the other blockers who took out opposing players all the way down the field. If it had not been for them, the opposing team would have smothered the star before he reached his own line of scrimmage.

General Adams said: "1. The Army's current expansion program has required the establishment of numerous facilities to support the training of the tactical units, consisting of the War Department Overhead, Corps Area Service Commands, Replacement Training Centers, Induction Stations and Reception Centers. These are an essential part of the military team and play a leading part in the present great expansion of the Army."

"2. Duty with the field force is of evident importance, but the officers and men who are operating the Induction Stations, the Reception Centers and the Replacement Training Centers are rendering an equally important service. They must meet the numerous and peculiarly difficult problems inherent in the creation and organization of entirely new establishments, where recruits will receive their first impression of the Army. The efficiency with which these establishments are conducted will to an important extent determine the public reaction to the Selective Service Act. In fact, unless these officers and men perform their missions with conspicuous efficiency, the efforts of the field force will be seriously hampered. The opportunities for service and for advancement in the Army are in no way limited by the task which any officer or man is currently performing, except as to the manner of that performance."

Of course, General Adams was talking to officers, but what he says applies to every

man in the Army. Every soldier is a member of the team and very few members of the team are going to carry the ball. But the success of the ones who do carry the ball will depend on how all the rest do their jobs.

Success is a comparative sort of thing. Poets and philosophers say that a man's success is measured by the extent to which he brings all of his resources to bear on a particular job which is assigned to him. Measured in such terms, it is possible for a first grader in the rear of an Army to achieve much of a personal success as General MacArthur.

Maybe that is a little too lofty an idea for daily use. It is specially hard to take a man peeling potatoes and dreaming of what he would do if he had the colonel's job. It is true. And the potato peeler will never be worth much at anything else unless he aims to do that job and every other one he gets the best he possibly can.

'Tests Are the Bunk'

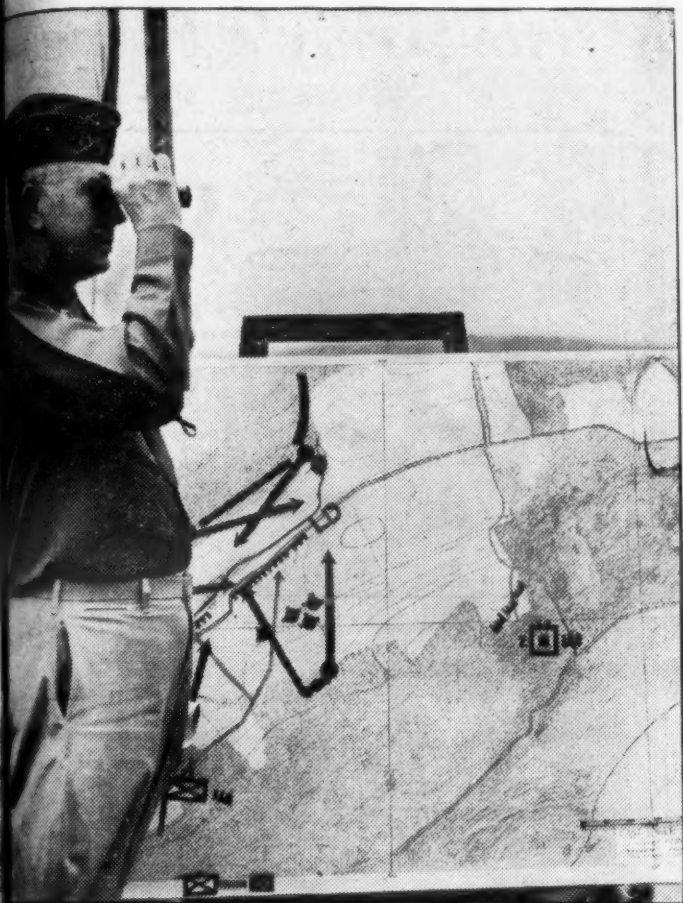
Americans being what they are, American soldiers are what THEY are. That is many soldiers say with authority, "Tests are the bunk. You mean to tell me that they get me in there and let me play around with a jig-saw puzzle and find out from me whether I'd make a good truck driver. Huh! Just this week, many newspapers published with hilarious comment the questions used the Army to discover if the candidates enlistment or selection have at least a few grade education. The questions were given a laugh for nearly everyone, even though we know what tests are useful in measuring education and in determining aptitude. One of them is, 'Are there 8 days in a week?' So any four-year-old could answer that question if he were asked, but could he answer the paper?"

This is no defense of tests. The people who prepare them say that they are not foolproof. They say that tests are only one of many things which classification officers must consider in the colossal job of placing 1,400,000 men in the right jobs.

But tests are useful. Together with other data, they are important. It is for a good idea for each soldier who is placed to do his best, because they may be straw which inclines the scales toward eventual assignment.

Incidentally, at the risk of talking too much about German efficiency, it might be pointed out that a German officer undergoes a psychology test which lasts for 27 hours. It is supposed to be so accurate that it is supposed to place him automatically in the field for which he is best fitted. Some of the best brains in Germany were used to produce the tests and are being used to determine the results of tests.

Keystone Doughboys Re-Enact Grimpettes Wood Fight



S. Flyers Complete Mission for Bolivia's Dead Airman

Death failed to cancel the good-will flight of Capt. Suarez-Rivas, pilot of the Bolivian Army, for a huge American bomber, bearing his body homeward, is completing his mission.

The captain was killed, and his co-pilot, Alberto Taborga, Military Aide to the President of Bolivia, suffered serious injuries when their plane crashed at Washington Airport on May 17.

After the service, as the body was carried to a hearse, the band played "Nearer My God To Thee," and then the Bolivian National Anthem. A company of picked men of the 12th Infantry presented arms.

The hearse, escorted by two combat cars, moved slowly toward Bolling Field. There a guard of honor met the cortege and escorted the body to a bier in front of the B-17 bomber that was waiting.

Three volleys were fired over the coffin, and then taps sobbed out. As the last note of the bugle was dying away, the four motors of the flying fortress roared, and the huge plane rose gracefully from the ground and headed south. Captain Suarez-Rivas was completing his good-will tour.

Picked men of the Air Corps manned the flying fortress. In command was Maj. Darr H. Alkire. The others were Capt. Paul C. Ashworth, navigator; 1st Lt. Ryder W. Finn, co-pilot; Tech. Sgts. Leroy English and Raymond F. Tucker, engineers, and Staff Sgt. Norbett D. Flynn, radio operator.

Hershey Asks Congress To Lower Draft Age

Action on the problem of decreasing the age limit of Selective Service Inductees (Army Times, May 10) took concrete form this week when Selective Service Headquarters asked Congress to amend the Conscription Act to permit deferment of older men.

Brig. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, Deputy Selective Service Director, in making the request, said, "Our experience discloses that a compar-

tively small percentage of men are being inducted from the higher age groups and that many of our problems arise in connection therewith.

"I am informed," he added, "that men in the younger age brackets are best qualified for the training and service contemplated under the act."

Selective Service figures revealed this week that only a small percentage of men past the age 30 succeeded in qualifying physically for induction.

The amendment to the law which fixed the age limit at 35, would, General Hershey said, "permit the President to prescribe rules and regulations for the deferment of men whose age is such that they should be deferred in the national interest."

Others in informed circles still believe the problem is one for the Army itself to solve, pointing out that any tampering with the Selective Service Act will result in lost time and confusion.

Official spokesmen, in support of General Hershey's plan, say that the primary function of the conscription act is to supply a vast number of reserves, trained men, for future years. Obviously, they say, a 35-year-old man, trained in 1941, would in most cases be valueless for active duty within five years. Conversely, a 21-year-old Selectee would be just in the prime of life.

Private Appointed Flying Cadet

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—Pfc. John J. Sted who has been serving as operations clerk with the 112th Observation Squadron, stationed at Pope Field here, was discharged this week and re-enlisted as a Flying Cadet. He will report to the Mississippi Institute of Aeronautics at Jackson, Miss., on June 7, for his course of basic training.



AT LEFT, above, Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, commanding general of the 28th Division, witnesses the Grimpettes Woods attack from the East Tower. Upper right, that's Company L advancing. After the exercise was over, an explanation of the maneuver was made from a loudspeaker truck. Just above: Pvt. LeRoy Boone, Co. K, has a head wound dressed by Cpl. W. B. Donnelly.

—Pa. Guardsman Pictures

WPA to Provide Instructors To Teach Flyers Spanish

The long projected plans to teach Air Corps officers Spanish was launched with the first class held last Tuesday, for officers on duty in the office of the Chief of the Air Corps. Similar classes will be started in the near future at all Air Corps stations.

Nearly 10,000 Air Corps officers—substantially the entire commissioned personnel—are expected to receive instruction in Spanish. The course calls for a minimum of 25 lessons from specially prepared texts and is designed to give each man an elemental familiarity with both conversational and written Spanish.

The WPA is providing the instructors for the Office, Chief of the Air Corps and all of the Air Corps stations. Many of the instructors now are actively engaged in teaching Spanish and all are qualified. All instructors will receive intensive training in the texts and methods to be used in teaching the Air Corps officers.

Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, who has been

instrumental in making the arrangements for the Spanish instruction, stated: "An understanding by Air Corps officers of the language of Central and South America will prove of great value in developing the friendly relations that must exist between the peoples of North and South America."

Night Baseball To Take Army Bow At Fort Sill

FT. SILL, Okla.—This station won't get Henry Greenberg, Detroit Tigers' outfielder inducted into the Army, but baseball here will go into high gear this summer.

Lights for night games will be installed, for one thing; and the best team on the post will enter the Oklahoma sandlot league, sponsored by the Daily Oklahoman and the Oklahoma City Times, Charles Sausberry, sports reporter on the Oklahoman, informed Sill.



There's a kleptomaniac in the troop, Lieutenant Ryan.

Place Officer and Non-com Material In One Company as Experiment

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md.—Believing much officer and non-com material is to be found among the recently inducted men, Colonels Julian S. Hatcher and Bethel W. Simpson have launched an experiment.

Colonel Hatcher, the commanding officer, and Colonel Simpson, commanding the Ordnance Training Replacement Center, one of the three components making up the Training Center, developed the idea of forming a kind of "Superman" company. To this company will be assigned all

men who demonstrate leadership ability, military aptitude, and have educational background. These will be specially trained for commissions or non-com warrants. Already some 200 have been selected from the 5800 Trainees and placed in the new company.

On July 8 a three months' officers

training school will open here, under the direction of the Ordnance School, and it is highly probable that some of these selected men will be given the opportunity to qualify for 40 Ordnance Reserve commissions, and 10 Air Corps, administrative, that are to be awarded to those finishing the course.

All the men in the experimental company have finished the school-of-the-soldier period and have received basic training as members of the Ordnance Department.

The new organization is known as Company D, 4th Ordnance Training Battalion. Lt. Ross Whitehead, who is in command of the company, believes this is the ideal solution to the Army's problem of securing able non-coms. He said, "With the problems of the Selectees fresh in mind, these men will be able to understand and handle skilfully the difficulties which beset newly inducted troops, and aid them in becoming acclimated to Army life."

It is contemplated giving these picked men for the non-commissioned officers course a 30-day intensive course of instruction, and immediately thereafter they will take charge of two battalions of Selectees.

"..." SAID SHERMAN

But This Kind's Fun

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—Rioting fifth columnists had taken over the airplane factory. Men armed with automatic rifles huddled threateningly, their trigger-fingers itching. Other insurgents stood armed with rocks, ready to take the shock of an onslaught. Heavily armed troops were moving on the factory to quell the uprising. In a few moments there would be a clash. The situation was grave.

And there was a clash, but nobody got seriously hurt and everybody had an exciting time. For it was just a phase in the training of the 2nd Battalion, 189th FA here.

"Domestic Disturbance"

The brass hats called it "training in domestic disturbances and riot duty," and the siege of the airplane factory climaxed a week of schooling.

The "airplane factory" in reality was a camp motor shop. The rioters were men of the battalion's service battery and a detachment from regimental headquarters. The remainder of the battalion comprised the besieging troops.

Tactically the shops had fallen into the hands of the fifth columnists and it was up to the troops to seize them and restore normal operation to the plant.

Having loads of fun, soapbox orators stood on top of the buildings and screamed insults at the oncoming troops. One of the men held a water hose, theoretically ready to use it against the attackers and wishing he could.

Soaks Major

First Sgt. Max Odell, one of the rioters, dashed from a barricade to surprise a trooper and returned with a pistol as the first prize of war.

A passing infantry truck was captured and the bewildered driver taken prisoner.

There were three casualties. Two lieutenants staged a wrestling match and came off with slight scratches. A major got too near the shops and an excited soldier dumped five gallons of water on him from above. The major didn't see who it was.

Soon the commander called a halt, declaring the factory "retaken."

Survey New Camp Sites

Planning far in advance in case training facilities may be needed for more soldiers, the War Department has insured the availability of camp sites for this possible expansion of the national army. During the past three months boards of officers have made surveys and studies for location of camp sites for training triangular infantry divisions and armored divisions with the necessary replacement training centers, and antiaircraft firing centers.

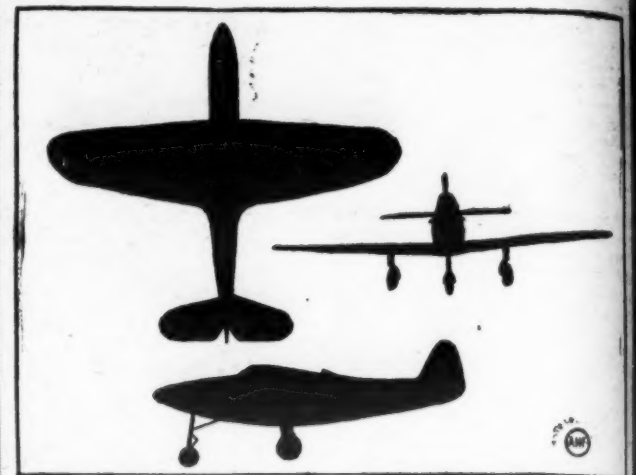
As soon as the survey boards have completed their studies of sites and their recommendations have been approved, the Quartermaster General will be notified so that he can proceed with advance planning. To date nine sites have been selected. They are located in the vicinity of Blackstone, Va.; Augusta, Ga.; Neosho, Mo.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Columbus, Ind.; Santa Maria-Lompoc, Calif.; Medford, Ore.; Eugene, Ore., and Cookson Hills, Okla.

A Series

HOW TO TELL

The Army's Planes

Bell Airacobra



Here are three views of one of our finest interceptor pursuit planes. Note the tricycle landing gear and the long, slim nose. They are characteristic features of the Bell Airacobra, a one-place monoplane in which the Allison liquid-cooled engine is located behind the pilot.

The Airacobra's high speed, announced as about 400 m.p.h., and the heavy armament which includes a .37-mm cannon firing through the propeller shaft, make it one of the most formidable fighting planes in the world.

Flying Cadet Once Held Record Of 15 Feet for Altitude Mark

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—Flying Cadet George Varoff, now of Randolph Field, Tex., once held a world's altitude record of nearly 15 feet!

Today 1,500 feet is hedge-hopping to Flying Cadet Varoff. The former holder of the world's outdoor and indoor pole vaulting record while at the University of Oregon, has traded his bamboo vaulting pole for the control stick of a basic training plane at the "West Point of the Air."

The lithe blond athlete, who has toured Europe three times with AAU track and field teams, spends his leisure time beating a bass violin when not flying through the air in a 150-mile-an-hour monoplane.

"My brother, who is still in high school and vaulting 12 feet and 6

inches, is going to be the vaulter of the family," says Cadet Varoff—"an Air Corps pilot, too, I hope."

Varoff explained that the muscular coordination that made him a pole vaulter has helped him in flying; it gives him ability to judge distance and speed, which are essential to Uncle Sam's military pilots.

He was born in Hawaii, the first son in a family of six sons and three daughters. His father once was an engineer in the Imperial Japanese army.

"I guess I'm lucky to be here," Cadet Varoff said. "I was stranded with several other American athletes in Monte Carlo when the war broke out in Europe, and a voyage across the Atlantic is a long walk."

25th Infantry Hits Trail For Maneuver Area

FT. HUACHUCA, Ariz.—With Camp Bowie, at Brownwood, Tex., as their initial destination, the 2d Battalion, 25th Inf., left Wednesday morning by motor transport for maneuvers in Texas and Louisiana.

Composed of approximately 900 officers and men, under the command of Lt. Col. L. E. Benton, the unit was transported by 80 trucks of the 1st Cavalry Division, Ft. Bliss.

Upon reaching Brownwood, some of the troops will remain there for about two weeks, others about a month, before going on to Alexandria, La., where maneuvers will be staged from Camp Beauregard.

STILL SHINING BUTTONS

Ex-Soldier's Collection 'Strictly Sentimental'

FT. LEWIS, Wash.—Bill Oliver, disabled World War veteran, is still shining buttons.

That's an unusual pastime for a man out of the Army, but Bill does it diligently, and with a purpose—he has an "only one of its kind."

It's like this: Back in 1923, when Bill got out of the Army—he belonged to the 7th Infantry—his buddies in the barracks gave him a set of the company insignia as a souvenir. That was a meager start, and he's been collecting them ever since.

Most collections have some sort of value at the bank—like stamps or gold coins or original paintings—but Bill hasn't any price for his. Once a fellow offered him \$500 for his collection, but Bill turned him down.

"It's strictly sentimental," he says. Bill has 487 different insignia, some of them given to him by generals and colonels, but mostly by his friends in the ranks.

He cherishes these: The 7th Infantry, from Vancouver, Wash., regiment of "Old Hickory," General Andrew Jackson. The design contains a bale of cotton.

The 9th Infantry, which was stationed in China before the "Can Do" (the 15th) went there, and which was made a part of things immemorial by a colonel, who, when mortally wounded in action, cried: "Keep up the fire!"

Whether you know it or not, the Royal Air Force hasn't always had that name. It used to be the "Royal

Flying Corps." Bill has the first insignia worn by the predecessor of the RAF.

The 23rd Infantry didn't have any particular claim to fame until Teddy Roosevelt went to the White House. He sent it around the world on a good-will cruise.

The 7th Cavalry has been emblazoned in history-books, novels, poems and the movies. General Custer led it. It was vanquished once, but bravely. Bill ranks this one among his most valuable.

When the American Expeditionary Force went to France in 1917, one of the first outfits to get to the front was the 6th Field Artillery. They fired the first American shell in the war. Bill has their insignia.

The 31st and the 27th Infantry regiments saw action in Siberia during World War I. They had many an engagement in the cold tundra in desolate regions of Russia.

There are a lot more. Bill's col-

lection has been exhibited in many places throughout the country, including San Francisco's Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939 and 1940.

Oliver works in Post Exchange No. 8, Ft. Lewis, which serves men of the 7th Infantry. He's a "civilian" working on the post now, but his heart is with the Army—he has worked any other place except Army posts for 18 years.

But They Do Hide a C In the Darndest Place

FT. STORY, Va.—Truth may be stranger than fiction, but an innate sense of direction is even more mystifying. A member of Regimental HQ Battery of the 71st CA, made this conclusion a reality recently.

At one of the CPX drills, which demand a certain amount of sense, a Selectee was sent to the Parade Grounds to locate the Command Post of the 1st Battalion. With all the confidence of a mustang, and incidentally, laboring with a telephone and not a saddle, he set out in quest of his destination, more than 1000 yards distant.

In the blackness of the nocturnal atmosphere he wandered reluctantly into "The Narrows," a small stream of water about six miles away from U. S. Route 60. When found, he was dripping, he was still searching for the Battalion CP.

General Pratt Inspects Keystone Division

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa.—Maj. Gen. Harry C. Pratt, commanding the II Army Corps, made a brief training inspection of the 28th Division Tuesday. The General was accompanied on his tour of the area by the division commander, Maj. Gen. Edward Martin.

General Pratt left for his headquarters at Wilmington, Del., later in the afternoon.

Reconnaissance Section Scouts Tobyhanna Area

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa.—A reconnaissance party from the 53d FA Brigade left Monday morning for Tobyhanna, Pa., to reconnoiter the area for proposed movement of regiments of the brigade later this month.

Under present plans regiments will move to Tobyhanna and return as follows: 109th FA, May 19-22; 108th FA, May 23-26; 107th FA, May 26-29.

O-52, 2-Seater, Is Army's Latest

A new observation airplane, to be used for scouting purposes and to maintain liaison with infantry, artillery, and other ground troops in combat team work, is undergoing tests by the Air Corps. The airplane, to be known as O-52, was manufactured

by the Curtiss Wright Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y.

It is a high-wing, strut-braced monoplane, with retractable landing gear. It is lightly smaller than the O-47B, and observation plane now in use by the Air Corps, but compares with the O-47B in performance.

The new airplane is equipped with a crew of two, and is powered by Pratt and Whitney radial air-cooled engine, which drives a three-bladed propeller. For combat the O-52 will also carry a short range machine gun, radio set and camera fittings.



"I hear he used to work in a stockyard."

En Garde

Outfit's History

The 77th FA Looks Back to Indian Wars



MAJ. GEN. Walter Krueger, commanding general of the VII Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Leroy P. Collins, commanding the 18th FA Brigade, and Lt. Col. Louis A. Craig, commanding officer of the 77th FA Battalion, examine a map project being completed by several of the soldiers of the 77th.

with two officers, 76 enlisted men and two civilians, left the fort to rescue the wagon party. The attacking Indians fled, with Fetterman's horsemen in pursuit.

"Give Me 80 Men"

Colonel Fetterman had said previously, on frequent occasions, "Give me eighty men and I'll ride through the Sioux nation." What happened after they rode over the hill, out of sight of the garrison, has never been revealed in full detail. There were no survivors, although the bleeding, mutilated bodies of Fetterman and his men were later recovered.

In 1869 a battalion of the 2d Cavalry was sent under Major Baker to Ft. Ellis in Montana. In January of the following year he attacked the camp of Red Horn and Bear Chief. In the battle that followed, 173 Indians were killed, including Red Horn. Many prisoners were taken, and 300 ponies were captured.

On May 15, 1870, troopers of the 2d Cavalry were in a sharp fight against Indians at Little Blue, Nebraska. Privates Heth Canfield and Thomas Hubbard, both of Company C, so distinguished themselves as to win Congressional Medals of Honor. Fighting continued intermittently, during the next five years.

Early in 1876, with the temperature 30 below zero, General J. J. Reynolds, with 10 troops of the 2d and 3d Cavalry, surprised the village of Chief Crazy Horse. Success was

apparent, but Reynolds inexplicably gave orders to withdraw, although his casualties were only four killed and six wounded. The retreating soldiers, harassed by the Indians, suffered intensely. Sixty-six were reported frost-bitten. Crook arrived with reinforcements, drove the Indians off and destroyed their village.

Colonel Henry Sticks

In June, 1876, prior to the massacre of the Little Big Horn, the 2d Cavalry served with Custer. On the 17th, Crook's command was caught by some 6000 Indians, who assaulted so furiously that the cavalymen were soon fighting for their very lives. It was almost a preview of the destruction of Custer a week later. Col. Guy V. Henry, who as a volunteer captain at Cold Harbor in 1864 had won the Congressional Medal of Honor, had half his face shot away. But he stuck to the saddle, and rallied his men until he fell from loss of blood and weakness. He recovered to serve with distinction as a brigadier general at Santiago and at Puerto Rico.

The years that followed were busy ones for the 2d Cavalry. They campaigned under Crook in weather so bitter that they were forced to go sleepless at night to keep from freezing. In May, 1877, in a fight at Little Muddy Creek, Montana, and again on Aug. 29, at Camas Meadows, Idaho, Cpl. Harry Garland, Company L, performed so valiantly in

action as to be awarded the Medal of Honor.

In the summer of 1879 the Sioux went on the warpath in a bloody manner. General Miles, with nine companies of the 2d Cavalry and other troops, engaged in a series of battles with Sitting Bull and eventually scattered the hostile band.

From then until the Spanish-American war the 2d Cavalry knew little rest. In 1898 one troop was attached to General Schwan's command for duty in Puerto Rico, where they carried the city of Mayaguez.

At Santiago a mounted squadron of the 2d Cavalry under Lt. Col. W. A. Rafferty, served with honor in Bates' Brigade.

The 2nd Cav. Becomes 77th FA

At the outbreak of the World War the 2d Cavalry was stationed at Ft. Ethan Allen. The element redesignated as the 77th Field Artillery embarked from Camp Merritt, N. J., for France, and June, 1918, saw the 77th at Camp de Souge, where the actual work of transforming the regiment into a full unit of artillery was begun. French 75's and other items of necessary equipment were issued, and French officers came to give instructions in the use of the newly acquired pieces de campagne.

About midnight on July 28, 1918, the 77th entrained, in the famous "40 and 8" box cars, for the front. The rail line ended at Chateau Thierry, from which an overland trek toward a front line position at Fismes was begun. On Aug. 8, 1918, the 77th received a real Baptême de feu, and it is estimated that some 3000 shells fell that night in the vicinity of Fismes. The regiment saw in all a total of 53 days of actual fighting on the front, and was there when the Armistice was signed.

Immediately after the Armistice the 77th went to Pent sur Meuse where new equipment was issued and where replacements of men and animals were made. On Nov. 20 the regiment reached Kaiserseich, and all personnel received their billets de logement in that, and nearby, towns.

On July 9, 1919, the 77th sailed from Brest, France, for the United States. A short stop was made at Camp Merritt, N. J., where many of the men were discharged. The skeleton regiment then went by rail to Camp Lewis, Washington. By War Department order, dated July 27, 1921, the 77th became inactive, and the remaining personnel were transferred to the 76th FA.

The 77th was reorganized on Jan. 1, 1935, at Ft. Sill, Okla., when Battery C, First FA, became Battery A of the 77th. At the present time Regimental Hq. and the 2d Battalion are at Ft. D. A. Russell, Marfa, Tex. The First Battalion remains at Ft. Sill as an integral part of the training program for the Field Artillery School, which is at Ft. Sill. The First Battalion is commanded by Lt. Col. Louis A. Craig, and Capt. Edward C. Spaulding is battalion adjutant.

Quite recently a considerable number of recruits, mostly from Pennsylvania, joined the 77th. Already the traditions of the regiment have been impressed upon them, and the pride with which they emulate the older men leaves little doubt that the regimental laurels are in capable, trustworthy hands.

ARCHIE'S BIGGER

Army's Air Defense Strength Triples in Year

The Regular Army's antiaircraft strength has been more than tripled in the past year, and federalized National Guard antiaircraft regiments have been more than doubled, War Department figures revealed this week.

Before the national defense emergency, the antiaircraft forces, which function as part of the Coast Artillery Corps, comprised only six Regular Army and ten National Guard regiments. All were at reduced strength.

Today the greatly augmented units are firing at airplane-towed targets in ten coastal and inland areas under a program whereby concentration of training provides uniform development.

Two of the training centers, Camp Haan near Riverside, Calif., and Fort Bliss, Tex., have land ranges, and a third is being developed at Camp Stewart, Ga. These land ranges require a target practice area approximately 25 miles square.

The other centers, all of whose target practice is held over water, are at Camp Edwards, Mass.; Fort Story, Va.; Fort Totten, N. Y.; Fort Bragg, N. C., which is located inland but with a seacoast firing area; Camp Davis, N. C.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Camp Hulen, Tex.

A large proportion of the regiments is completely motorized with motor equipment to transport every gun and every man in one movement. The remainder, intended primarily to protect fixed objectives, are partially motorized and are known as semi-mobile regiments. The mobile units have one gun battalion and one automatic weapons battalion to a regiment, and the semi-mobile regiments have two gun battalions and one automatic weapons battalion each.

The mobile antiaircraft guns are at present 3-inch cannon, which are

being replaced by 90-mm. guns as rapidly as they are received. The automatic weapons are .50-caliber antiaircraft machine guns and 37-mm. automatic cannon.

The antiaircraft regiments, which are allocated partly to field armies and army corps and partly to the GHQ reserves, will participate in the summer and fall maneuvers.

The problem of so greatly enlarging the antiaircraft strength was met in the Regular Army by setting up cadres from existing units to form skeleton regiments, and augmenting them first by enlistment before the Selective Service Act became effective, and then by the addition of trainees.

The new National Guard regiments were formed partially by converting existing units of other arms to antiaircraft regiments. The existing National Guard units, all of which were at reduced strength, were also brought to full strength by the addition of trainees after the National Guard was inducted in the Army of the United States. Besides its full regiments, the federalized National Guard also has seven separate auto-

matic weapons battalions and two separate gun battalions.

Officers and men of the Coast Artillery Corps must be versatile, for they function not only as antiaircraft

specialists, but may be assigned to harbor defense, railway and 155-mm. gun units, barrage balloon or submarine mine units, all of which are part of the Coast Artillery Corps.

For Your Folks Back Home

Copies of Army Times, telling all about the Army, will be welcomed by the folks back home, whether mailed by you each week, or sent direct by us for the next six months or one year. The rates: Six months, \$1.00; One Year, \$2.00 postpaid. Coupon below.

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Creditor

FORT HAYES, O.—A rookie company clerk of the 1520th Service Unit here saw a notation like this:

"MR G P Lord \$7.05"

In many a soldier's service record and he wanted to know who Mr. Lord was, and why so many soldiers owed him money.

He was told that if he read the Army Quiz in Army Times (page 12), he wouldn't have to go around asking fool questions like that.

about

DIX, N. J.—The situation, of action writers, in which boss finds himself saluting a employe, turned up in real here this week as Pvt. Joe Thompson snapped to attention saluted Lt. Andy White.

Thompson was a radio director for NBC he was in charge of Fred Waring broadcasts, one of the crew he directed Andy White, a featured vocalist, Thompson, a Selectee, is in Ft. Dix Reception Center, and Andy White, who held a reception commission, is on duty with company E.

Thompson, however, need fear extra tours of kitchen police. Andy White says he was a boss.

Days' Pay Shot Get in Army

ES COUNTY, Tex.—Jake Robinson, 24, will spend his first days in the Army on a pay station. He'll draw his money, enough, but it cost him 100 pay, at \$21 per month, to get in the Army.

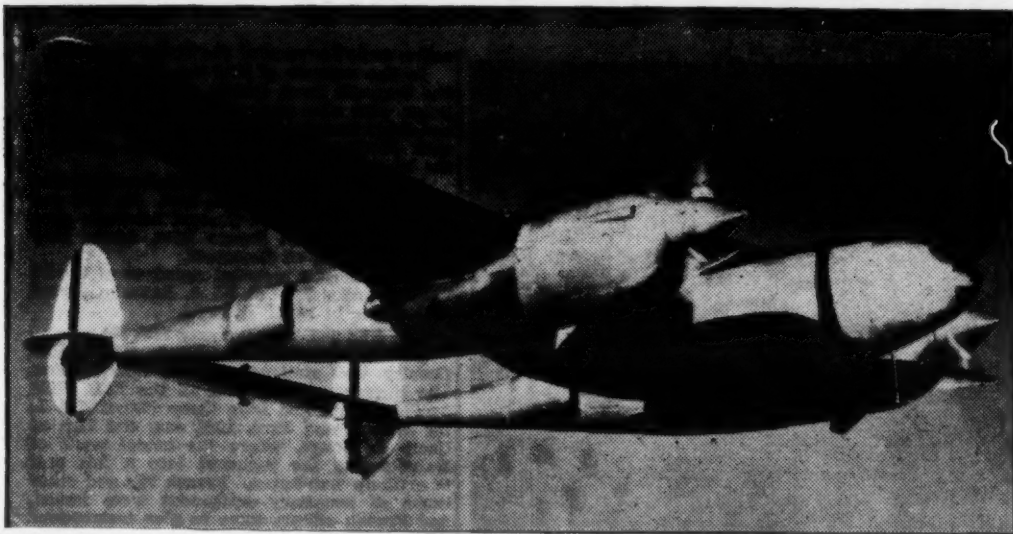
Person volunteered for the first Service quota, but was rejected because of a physical disability from a football injury several years before.

was told by the Medical Ad Board that this disability be removed by a surgical operation. He spent ten days in the hospital and about \$70 before he entered the Service.

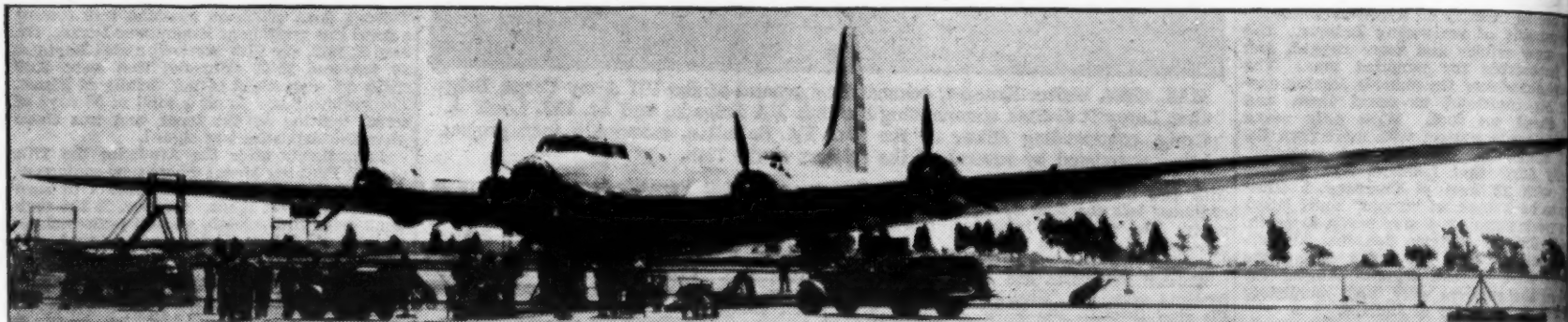
anges in Theaters

ged to the Post
posts which want to make in their theaters involving construction, will have to pay the O-53, according to a communication which was sent out by the AG

'Must Have Air Force Second to None'—Arnold



FASTEST PLANE ANYWHERE—This is the Lockheed P-38 interceptor, whose 458-mile-an-hour speed probably gave the boys on the other team a few bad moments this week. Details of armament are secret, but it's no doubt right up to the hilt.



BIGGEST PLANE ANYWHERE—Ten thousand horses in four motors will be needed to take this 80-ton giant into the air and speed it on its way at 210 miles an hour. It can fly nonstop from Los Angeles to Germany and back to New York. Its bomb racks carry 18 tons of sudden death. It carries an undisclosed number of machine guns and cannon. The top of its rudder is three stories high—nearly 43 feet—and it measures 212 feet from wingtip to wingtip.

Maj. Gen. Henry A. Arnold, Air Corps Chief, timed a major speech just right this week.

Immediately after the Army's new Lockheed P-38 split the air at the scandalous speed of 458 miles per hour, and on the take-off of the biggest winged mechanism ever built—the Douglas B-29—Arnold told a Washington audience that the U. S. was on its way to having the greatest air force in the world.

He said:

"Regardless of what the Army may be called upon to do, we must have an air force second to none. The Air Corps has set itself the task of making command of the air absolute. It is well on its way and will be ready when called upon."

He made the address before the Women's National Democratic Club. He disclosed that the Air Corps already has more than 750 squadrons "of wide variety—some pursuits, some bombers, some transport and some observation."

(There are from 13 to 28 planes in a squadron. That means the U. S. Army has from 9000 to 21,000 planes when full strength.)

General Arnold disclosed for the first time since his return from Britain that American B-17 bombers, the famous Flying Fortresses, are being used by the RAF.

"They have already won their spurs by accomplishing very difficult bombing missions over Germany," he said. "Lockheeds carry out daily patrols over the North Sea. Martins are working over the Mediterranean."

General Arnold asserted that the Air Corps is "just beginning the job" outlined by President Roosevelt when he asked for a force of 50,000 planes. Such a program is no "dream," said Arnold, but is possible of accomplishment.

The April production of 1427 military airplanes announced by the Office of Production Management he declared was a "truly remarkable figure," considering the small number of planes turned out last year at this time.

Stewart Erecting Non-Com Quarters

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—One hundred housing units for non-commissioned officers at Camp Stewart are under construction on the west side of Hinesville, near the camp, it was announced here recently.

Temporary construction buildings have been erected and the site cleared for the \$400,000 project scheduled to be completed by Aug. 1. Actual construction of the 100 units started this week.

The units will be frame with asbestos siding. There will be 12 single units, seven one-story double units, eight two-story buildings containing four units each, and seven combination one and two-story buildings having six units each. A management and repair building also will be erected.

The site of the building program covers 34 acres taken over by the government and the project is so designed that 100 additional housing units can be added.

Khouri Family Filling The Armed Services

FT. SLOCUM, N. Y.—The third member of his family to enter the service with the Field Artillery in armed forces, Pvt. Alfred R. Khouri, arrived at Fort Slocum, en route to Panama.

One of Khouri's brothers, Master Sgt. Norman Khouri, is at Fort Slocum and has been in the service for 18 years. He was previously stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, a member of the 17th U. S. Cavalry, and later assigned to the Hawaiian Department. A third brother is Commander Charles Khouri, USN, who is currently in Baltimore, Md. There is a younger brother who is already talking about joining the Marine Corps so that each branch of the Service may be represented in the Khouri family.

Khouri, before enlisting in the Army, was in the real estate and insurance business in Roslindale, and also owned a gasoline station there. "Mother doesn't say very much about having all her boys serving Uncle Sam," he said, "but inwardly she is mighty proud of us."

Selectee Ranks Combed For Dentists and Vets

Commanding generals of all Field Armies, Corps Areas and Departments were this week directed by the War Department to encourage all Selectees who are eligible for commissions in the Dental and Veterinary Corps Reserves, to apply for appointment. Individuals accepted for appointment will be discharged and ordered to extended duty for a period of twelve consecutive months.

THIS IS YOUR ARMY

A New Series

From the organization of the Continental Army until 1903 the Army had no general staff. In theory the Secretary of War exercised control over the troops and the military establishment generally through a general-in-chief of the Army. The first general-in-chief was George Washington. The last was Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles who held the office from Oct. 5, 1895 to Aug. 8, 1903.

In 1903 Congress passed legislation creating a general staff. The duty of the general staff, as set forth in the law, was to prepare plans for national defense and for the mobilization of forces in the event of war. The law provided that the general staff should consist of a chief of staff, two general officers, four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels and 12 majors, along with 20 captains to be selected from the Army at large. The commanding general of the Army was to become the Chief of Staff.

The duties and powers of the General Staff were none too clearly defined and in attempting to accomplish the mission for which it was created—the organization of the Army in line with the most up-to-date mili-

tary thought at home and abroad—the General Staff met with passive but determined resistance from strong personalities who had long been entrenched in positions of bureaucratic power.

The first Chief of Staff was Lt. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young. He was succeeded by Lt. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, father of the Armored Force's Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee. Next came Maj. Gen. John C. Bates and Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell. All were able officers with distinguished records.

However, some of those, whose powers an active General Staff would curtail, were life-long comrades of the chiefs of staff, had undoubtedly exchanged favors with them, and were on terms of social intimacy with them. So, although the General Staff made many interesting studies and some excellent recommendations, there apparently was no effort to centralize control of military affairs in the hands of the Chief of Staff.

On Apr. 22, 1910 Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood became Chief of Staff and promptly set about gathering control of the military establishment in his hands, where he considered it properly belonged. When he left the

office in 1914, at the end of his four-year tour of duty he had firmly laid the foundation for the General Staff as it exists today, as the policy making body for the military establishment with command of the forces vested in the Chief of Staff.

Today the General Staff consists of five separate parts under a Chief of Staff. They are known as G-1, which handles the Army's personnel problems; G-2 which is responsible for the collection and evaluation of military information; G-3 which is responsible for training and operations; G-4 which is charged with the duty of supply and the War Plans Division which looks after the planning necessary for national defense.

Under the President and the War Department the Chief of Staff—a full general—has supreme command of the military establishment, and it is probable that in view of the needs of a rapidly expanding army any of the General Staff's subdivisions contains more commissioned personnel than was authorized for the whole staff in the law which originally created it.

(The sixth article of this series covering the Chief of Staff will appear next week.)

Burns Burned Up At Police Escort

CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, Ark.—Pvt. John Burns, HQ Co., 15th QM Regiment, was a disturbed and embarrassed soldier when he got the train at Little Rock last week and found two husky MPs waiting to escort him back to camp.

Burns protested that he had done nothing wrong. In fact he was returning from a furlough with his parents in Lincoln, Mo. The MPs were adamant—they had been instructed to pick him up on the train.

Finally the conductor came with the explanation. Knowing the train would arrive in Little Rock at night, he had wired ahead to have a bus pick up the soldier and take him to camp. Through a misunderstanding, the message was relayed to the Military Police.

Special Assistant to Stimson Prepares Data for Congress

So many Congressional investigations are in progress to check the defense program that Secretary of War Stimson last week appointed a special assistant, Julius H. Amberg, to prepare data for the various investigating committees. Appointment of Mr. Amberg will relieve the regular branches and sections for the Army labors.

35th Division Men Get Leaves, If They Are Not on the 'List'

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark., May 8—Thirty-fifth Division marching took on a happy strut Thursday afternoon when soldiers learned a limited number of furloughs would be in order from May 18 to 25.

Additional Construction Scheduled for Fort Dix

FORT DIX, N. J.—Additional construction in the Reception Center will provide barracks and auxiliary buildings for 1,500 more men, Lt. Col. F. H. Richardson, constructing quartermaster, said last week. Two 1,000-man units are now in use, housing Trainees as they arrive after induction. The transient population of the reception center installation is approximately 2,500, since the majority of the Trainees move on to other assignments within four or five days after arrival.

The entire installation will cost approximately \$500,000, Colonel Richardson said, and will be ready for occupancy on or about Sept. 1.

Coming after thirteen weeks of intensive basic training, three weeks of review and one week of tests by high Army officials, the furlough period will serve as a spark for the combat training to follow.

Twenty per cent of the division's soldiers, those with no previous furloughs or company punishment on their records will go home for from three to seven days. Special trains will run north to Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, offering soldiers rates of one and one-quarter cent a mile round trip.

Some units with more than twenty per cent of their men eligible for leave are drawing lots for the coveted time off. Others are allowing only three days for each soldier so that more men may go home.

Mail to parents and sweethearts from camp increased noticeably. Many officers said they believed the furlough news would make soldiers redouble efforts to pass next week's tests with high ratings.



"Of course we get Saturday afternoons off!"

What Outfit, Bud?

Army Times has been getting queries from men in the field—mostly Selectees—saying they're having trouble figuring out the insignia they see on soldiers not in their outfits. So we're running these pictures.

The division insignia at the left include all those activated by Feb., 1941. Most of them were combat divisions in the World War and have written some pretty important pages in military annals.

For instance, there's the 2nd, or Indian Head, Division. When it returned from France in 1919, 686 of its men had earned Distinguished Service Crosses, the greatest number credited to any division in the Army. But it had sustained 25,076 casualties in the war. The 2nd is now stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

The 1st Division was the first overseas and the first into action, entering the line Oct. 21, 1917. It fought in the Montdidier-Noyon Defensive, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations. It is stationed at Fort Devens, Mass.

The 3rd entered the line at Chateau Thierry and saw action in almost every big engagement but is principally known for its work on the Marne. It has 432 DSCs to its credit and is now at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Called the Ivy Division, the 4th is the only motorized outfit in the Army and is stationed at Fort Benning, Ga. There's a 1st, 2nd and 3rd Armored Division, too, but they are separate organizations from the wartime outfits.

The 5th is at Fort Custer, Mich., the 6th at Fort Wood, Mo., the 7th at Fort Ord, Calif., the 8th at Fort Jackson, S. C., and the 9th at Fort Bragg, N. C. Those are the Regular Army Divisions. All the rest belong to the National Guard.

The famous Yankee Division—the 26th—has put those initials into its insignia so you can't mistake it. The outfit is at Camp Edwards, Mass., and is made up entirely of Massachusetts men.

The 27th is a New York outfit now training at Fort McClellan, Ala. The Fighting 69th is part of it. Pennsylvanians make up the 28th at Indiantown Gap, Pa. That's the Keystone Division. Men of the 29th come from Virginia, Maryland and D. C., and perhaps that's why they call themselves the Blue and Gray Division. They're at Fort Meade, Md.

The 30th is drawn from Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Georgia. It's stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C. At Camp Blanding, Fla., is the Dixie Division—the 31st—coming from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The 32nd—Wisconsin and Michigan men—is training in the Beauregard-Livingston area in Louisiana. The 33rd from Illinois is at Camp Forrest, Tenn.

At Camp Claiborne, La., is the 34th—Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota men. The 35th from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri is at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark. Texans make up the 36th and they're at Camp Bowie, Tex., Camp Shelby, Miss., has the 37th of Ohio and the 38th of Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. The 40th, a California-Nevada-Utah outfit is at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. The 41st, northwesterners from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming is training at Ft. Lewis, Wash.

The 43rd of Connecticut and Rhode Island is at Camp Blanding, Fla., and the 44th, a New York and New Jersey outfit, is at Fort Dix, N. J. The 45th, now at Camp Berkeley, Tex., comes from Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Add to these the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, Tex., and the 2nd Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kan.—for which insignia are not given here—and you have a pretty good picture of the U. S. armed forces as they train today.

Men Not Part Of Division Use Insignia Below



Future Pilots Try Again

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—Persistent—drawing room English for "stubborn"—is the word for more than a score of young Americans who took the flying cadet scholastic examination here Tuesday. It was the second time for many of them, the third for several others.

Examinations are given every three months. Nine subjects are covered, including all types of mathematics, history and English.

Uncle Sam, differing from some colleges and universities where "one flunk is out," permits flying cadet applicants to take several cracks at the mental test if not successful on the first try.

Beans May Bring Growls, But Still Rate First

CAMP BOWIE, Tex.—It's a strange thing how soldiers growl and gripe about beans. There's been many a joke about the Army bean. But mess sergeants of the 36th Division report that, week in and week out, beans is the most popular dish. "The men call for seconds oftener on beans than anything else," one mess sergeant said.

Second most popular food item, the report goes, is dessert; and coffee rates about third. Least popular on the soldiers' menu are beets, carrots and rice.

Draft Dodging Doctors Scored as Slackers

DEL MONTE, Calif.—Lashing out against young doctors who hold Reserve commissions and attempt to evade duty by seeking exemptions from Army service, Lt. Col. Joseph H. Schaefer, Army Medical Corps, is reported to have told the California Medical Association that the time has come to call a spade a spade.

"The number of such slackers is far too numerous," he said. "Their reasons must be either ignorance of the situation, or selfishness, maligning and moral cowardice."

The colonel directed his shaft against the "young doctors under 35, who have the least to lose," and concluded that the Army is in desperate need of doctors.

Mosquitoes Bad? Call the M.P.'s

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—The MP is a resourceful man, and goes about prepared for almost anything. But at Ft. Bragg the other day, the boys with the blue brassards got a call they'll remember for a long while.

Deer are plentiful on the 125,000-acre reservation, and they are protected. Timid by nature, they habitually steer clear of populated areas. The recent forest fires, however, drove many of them from their haunts.

A trio of these refugees wound up at one of the post's busiest intersections, and, blinded by the street lamp, clattered up to the entrance of the post's main theater, scattering a throng of would-be movie goers, and frightening the young lady in the ticket booth within an inch of her life.

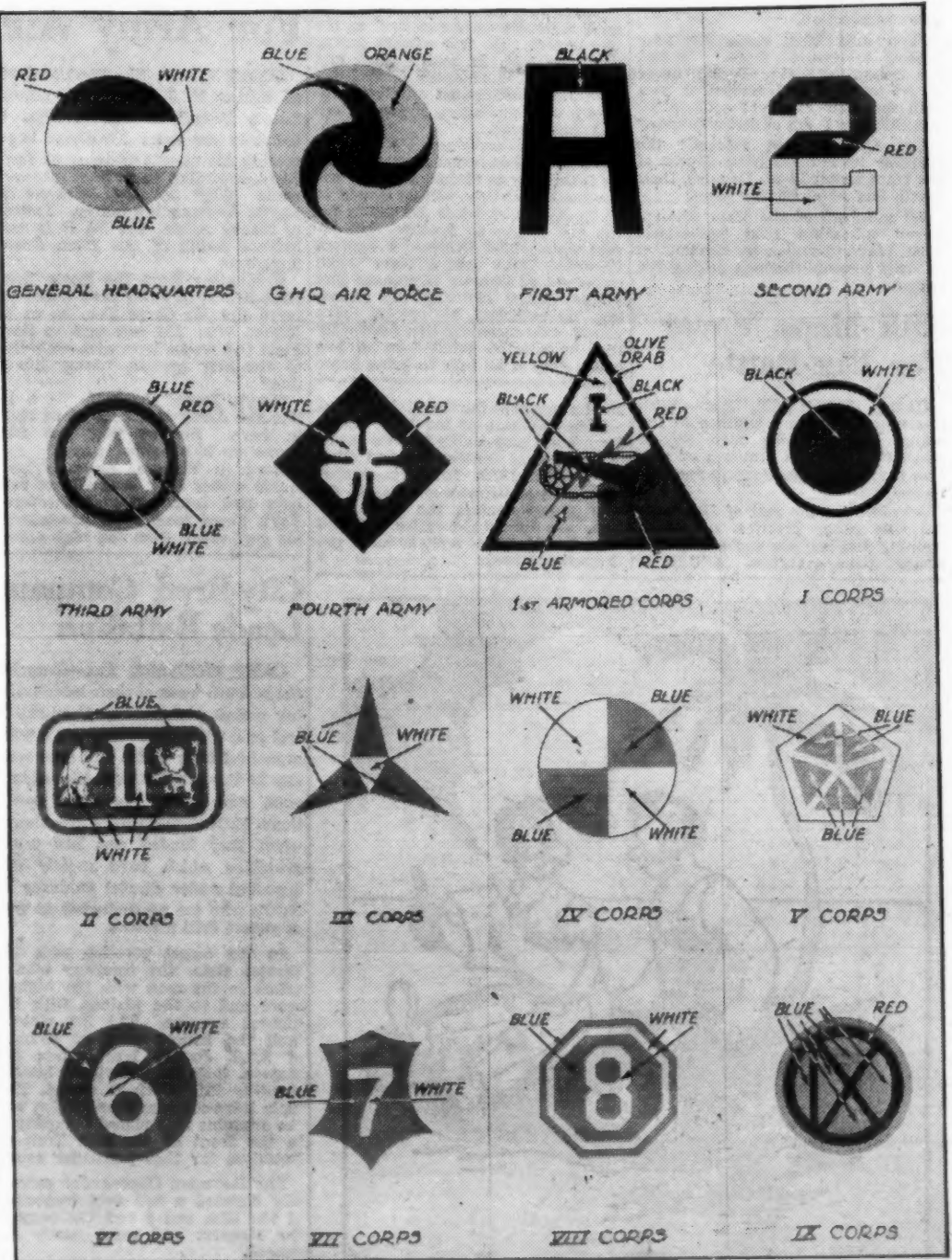
An emergency call brought the MP's on the run to shoo the deer away so the show could go on.

Torrid Scandals Real Fire Hazard

FT. DIX, N. J.—George White's Midnight Scandals constitute a fire hazard in War Department Theater No. 1 at Ft. Dix, Col. C. M. Dowell, Commanding Officer, said recently, ordering its removal to the Reception Center Recreation Hall for the showing Monday night.

The thermal units of the show itself were not considered in Colonel Dowell's decision to hold the show away from Theater No. 1. Rather, he decided that the large amount of electric power and extra wiring necessary for proper spotlighting might constitute a hazard. The choice of the Reception Center Recreation Hall was made because that building is now equipped with permanent installations of power and wiring to supply the required spots.

Colonel Dowell also revealed another reason for switching the show which is to appear gratis at Ft. Dix. Men permanently assigned to Ft. Dix are permitted to leave the Post, he said, while Trainees in the Reception Center are here for a few days only and are quarantined to the Reception Center area. In his opinion, since they are shut-ins, figuratively speaking, the Trainees need entertainment more than men who can get to shows in nearby towns.



Scott Schools In Expansion Program

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—Information from the War Department stated that construction would begin immediately following approval of final plans for the expansion of Scott Field school facilities provided for in a \$3,000,000 allotment to the Illinois station.

The Radio Communications schools and quarters now accommodating 5000 men taking the radio operators and mechanics course will be expanded to receive and train 5000 to 5800 more students.

Scott Field, where Air Corps training in radio work is centralized, will have a total strength of nearly 14,000 men after present projects have been completed.

The new men scheduled to arrive on Aug. 1st will be Air Corps men enlisted for three years and will enter through the reception center at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis.

It is expected that the new cantonment will be located near the 5000-man area finished the first part of this year and already taxed beyond capacity.

Colonel Gets Trophy From Winning Team

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—Members of the Scott Field basketball team and winners of the Illinois-Independent State Basketball championship have presented their commanding officer, Col. Wolcott P. Hayes, with a photograph of the team and a small gold basketball engraved with the inscription, "From the Boys."

These gifts, presented in appreciation of the Colonel's interest in the team's progress throughout the season during which he dedicated a considerable amount of his leisure to attendance at the various games were received by the Colonel with great satisfaction.

"You men have made me very happy," he assured them. "In fact I'm tickled to death. I shall never forget you. I will remember you, both for your excellent cooperation and this fine token of remembrance."

The Colonel then returned the courtesy by autographing photos of the team which Lieut. Douglas, their coach, had obtained for them.

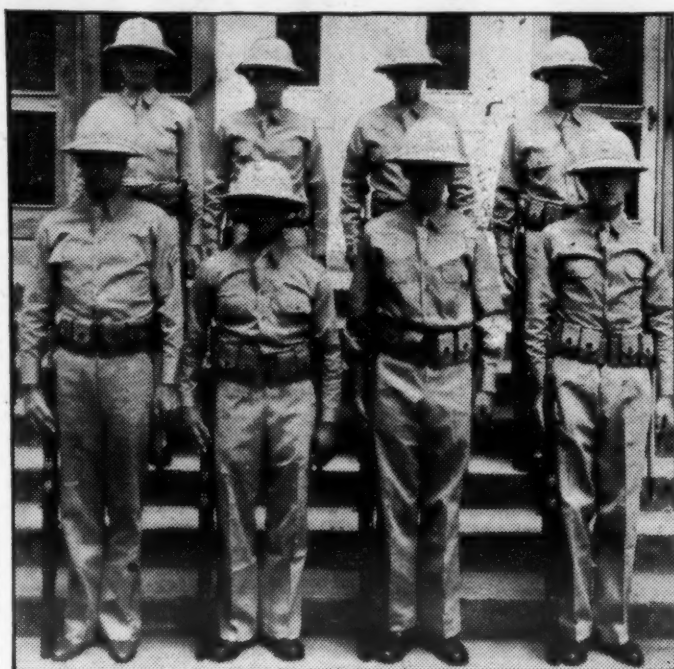
All members of the team also received miniature gold basketballs from Lieut. Douglas in recognition of their accomplishments during the season.

45th Maps Moves For Big Battle

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—With one "war" over and another in the offing, 45th Division men settled down this week to a month of routine training preparatory to summer maneuvers.

Schedule for the rest of May calls for rifle range practice, corrective training and brigade and regimental combat team exercises. A CPX is

Chosen Top Combat Squad



BUCKING stiff competition from other units of the 33rd Infantry at Fort Clayton, C. Z., this squad representing Co. I, came through with the highest score and will represent the 33rd as its Chief of Infantry combat squad. From left to right, they are (front row): Cpl. Walter T. Mills, Pvt. Rinaldo Reppucci, Pfc. Strugil I. Bias and Pfc. Paul H. Roe. Rear rank: Pfc. Robert B. Taylor, Pfc. Ernest M. Marsh, Pvt. Robert J. Ayala and Pfc. Harry T. Levans.

Win Golf Trophy or Catch K.P. Is Oliver's Problem in Tourney

FT. DIX, N. J.—Pvt. Ed Oliver of Ft. Dix, the Army's outstanding golfer, will compete in the Goodall invitation tournament at Fresh Meadows, L. I., Country Club, May 22-25, with the blessing of Col. C. M. Dowell, Ft. Dix Commanding Officer. Oliver will compete while he is away from the Post on pass which has been authorized by the commander.

Oliver said he believes he has "as good a chance as the others" in the tournament. He was always pretty good, he said, in match play, and the Goodall tournament is such an event. He anticipated stiff competition from Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson and Sam Snead.

Oliver is something of a hero in the Ft. Dix Recreation Center, where he is on duty in Company C. He has no trouble finding willing hands to carry his clubs when he heads for the golf course to practice. His recent victory with Corporal T. Sufferin (Tommy) Tailor over a "Navy" team composed of Charles Whitehead and Victor Ghezzi increased his standing. Nevertheless, his officers make veiled references to the possibility that he may be detailed to kitchen police duty if he fails to bring home

on the program for the division also.

Over 3500 men of the 157th Infantry are at Camp Bullis for two weeks of maneuvers against the 2nd Division. The 180th Infantry combat team goes to Brownwood May 25 for war games against the 36th Division. On June 2 the entire 45th will start two weeks of maneuvers in the Brownwood area.

the trophy emblematic of the Goodall play.

Oliver detests K.P., so it is highly possible that he'll show his best golf at Fresh Meadows during the Goodall meet.

'Boys' Town' Graduate Trains For Army Air Corps Career

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—First graduate of Father E. J. Flanagan's famous "Boys' Town," in Omaha, Neb., to enlist in the Army Air Corps is receiving his recruit training at Scott Field, according to an announcement made today by Col. Wolcott P. Hayes, commanding officer. Instead of Henry Avilla, age 20, it is now Private Avilla of the 312th School Squadron.

Graduating from the Boy's Town High School in June, 1940, Avilla entered the Air Corps Feb. 22, at La Crosse, Wis. He was sent to Scott Field two weeks later and, according to the new private, "Army life is fine."

"Boys' Town," he said, "is a lot like the Army so I sort of fit right in here. Besides that the food comes up to all expectations."

Born in Wichita, Kans., Private Avilla comes from a family of four boys and four girls. He entered Boy's Town four years previous to his graduation from the high school

there. Prior to that time he had been in an orphanage for two years until he had been recommended to go to Father Flanagan's famous community and receive a high school education.

Avilla majored in mechanics in the school and hopes to spend his enlistment in the Mechanics branch of the Air Corps. According to the new soldier he plans to make the Army his career. In fact he refused a university scholarship and enlisted instead.

While at Boy's Town, Private Avilla met many of the famous people who visited there, also appearing in the picture, "Boys' Town," with Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. His two brothers, Peter, 18, and Frank, 16, now at the town, appeared in the later movie, "Men of Boy's Town."

Henry doesn't know whether his brothers will enlist as he did when they are graduated, but advises them that they will be missing something if they don't.

City-Bred Company Leads Battalion

CAMP WOLTERS, Tex.—Entering the seventh week of their basic training period, members of Company B feel as a whole, that they are a well-organized body which will cope with any in the country with like experience, and under the same conditions. Most of them were greenhorns when they landed and had many grumbles which have rapidly disappeared under careful guidance by NCO's who are psychologists as well as expert drill masters.

In the target practice with the Service Rifle, the company offered prizes to the man with the highest score and to the platoon with the highest average. The 1st platoon took the honors with an average of 131.8. Joseph Washington, 4th platoon, took the individual honors, shooting 221, which is expert. This little intra-company competition was the stimulus that placed Company B in the front of the 66th Training Battalion for that particular event.

The Battalion Commander personally directed a full field inspection of the 66th and found Company B the cleanest and most neatly arranged.

The company is comprised largely of young men from Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis.

Broadway Lights Glitter At Upton May 23rd

CAMP UPTON, N. Y.—The cream of Broadway talent, including Ben Bernie, the Old Maestro; Bert Gordon; Ken Kling, creator of Joe and Asbestos cartoon; Lou Holtz; Ace Goodman of radio's Easy Aces; Bert Frohman, master of ceremonies and singer; Benny Davis, orchestra leader and song writer, and Sid Marion, Cliff Hall, and Harry Conn will all come down with the Friar's Club gang to entertain at Camp Upton's "Night of Stars Under the Stars" carnival, scheduled for Friday night, May 23.

These stars will form only a part of the attractive program being arranged by Captain A. H. Rankin, Morale Officer. In addition, the Lamb's Club promises to match the Friar's contingent and bring out a host of its own celebrities from the "Gay White Way" and there will be a boxing tournament between the Camp Upton Military Police (Suffolk County) and the flying gladiators from Mitchel Field (Nassau County), consisting of approximately 30 rounds of activity.

Dump Dan Morgan, the loquacious manager known from coast-to-coast, brought two of his behemoth heavyweights, Eddie Mader and Mickey McAvoy, up to Camp Upton to instruct the post's ring team in preparation for the tournament.

Morgan and his two battlers didn't make the trip out to Suffolk county just for the ride. Soon after their arrival, Lt. W. H. Nast, coach of the Upton squad, took them over to the improvised gymnasium where the Camp Upton boxers were working out. Morgan ordered his two boys to strip and then had them demonstrate a few of his pet theories with the veteran manager moving around from one corner of the ring to the other, explaining why, how and when for every strategic move.

Morgan, who guided Jack Britton, Battling Levinsky, Al McCoy and Frank Mantell to world's championships, was enthusiastic about the Camp Upton boxers.

"Say, those boys can really step," he exclaimed after watching the local

boys go through their paces. "That boy Maksik, he really looks good enough to step into the ring with my Mader. And that boy, Carella, the one who fought so many AAU tournaments, he can really belt you one if he catches up with you."

The Friar's Club has announced that it will present a special award to the boxer giving the best performance and displaying the best sportsmanship in the ring tournament. A special committee from the club will make the selection.

Mitchel Field will have a strong contender for this special prize in Ace Kantor, 147-pound welterweight. Kantor won the Golden Gloves novice welterweight championship in Madison Square Garden last winter and accompanied the New York contingent to Chicago for the East vs. West matches. Kantor, however, making the trip as an alternate, did not see action.

Camp Upton will counter with its star, Sergeant Sol Maksik, heavyweight luminary and former captain of the ring team at the University of Pennsylvania. Tipping the scales at 210 pounds, Maksik lost only two fights in three years of college boxing.

According to Captain S. P. Ambraz, officer in charge of tickets, the advance sale has been going exceedingly well. He predicted a gate of 5000. The ticket prices are within reach of any pocketbook—\$1 for ring-side seats, 50 cents for arena seats and 25c for the bleachers. The Long Island railroad men will run a special train out of Penn Station the night of the show and a large rooting gallery is expected to come up from New York and root for their favorites.

MILITARY BOOKS

The Fighting Tanks Since 1916

By Lt. Col. R. E. Jones, Maj. G. H. Roney and Lt. R. J. Icks, U. S. A. Price \$2.50 Postpaid.

The text includes a complete history of tanks in combat, which is as interesting as a novel, with descriptive data and illustrations of practically every tank that has been built in the world.

The novice and the expert, the professional and the layman alike will welcome the clear, thorough and entertaining presentation in the text, and the numerous, excellent and authentic illustrations of all tanks and everything pertaining to tanks.

Royal octavo. About 330 pages and some 250 photos and drawings. With complete index. In handsome library binding.

War On Wheels

By Capt. Charles R. Kutz, U. S. A. Price \$2.00.

Describes the main factor of the momentum of that drive—the thrusts of SCOUT and COMBAT CARS, TANKS and other vehicles. Not only in this but other wars, it traces the rise and oncoming threat of motors. What is the future of these armored engines of destruction? Will they be used on this NEW WESTERN FRONT? Have they come to stay? Are they irresistible?

BLITZKRIEG! The lightning war into the heart of Poland in three weeks! How could this devastating, human hurricane gather its might?

Military Medical Manual

Price \$4.50 Postpaid

The only book in its particular field, it includes under ONE cover the entire range of military and military medical subjects with which the medical man, as an officer in the combat forces, must be familiar. A thorough, practical knowledge of this valuable text will enable you to assume your military duties with confidence.

Each course has been specially prepared and illustrated by selected experts. Up-to-date and complete in every detail, this text conforms to the doctrines of the War Department and the teachings of the Medical Field Service School.

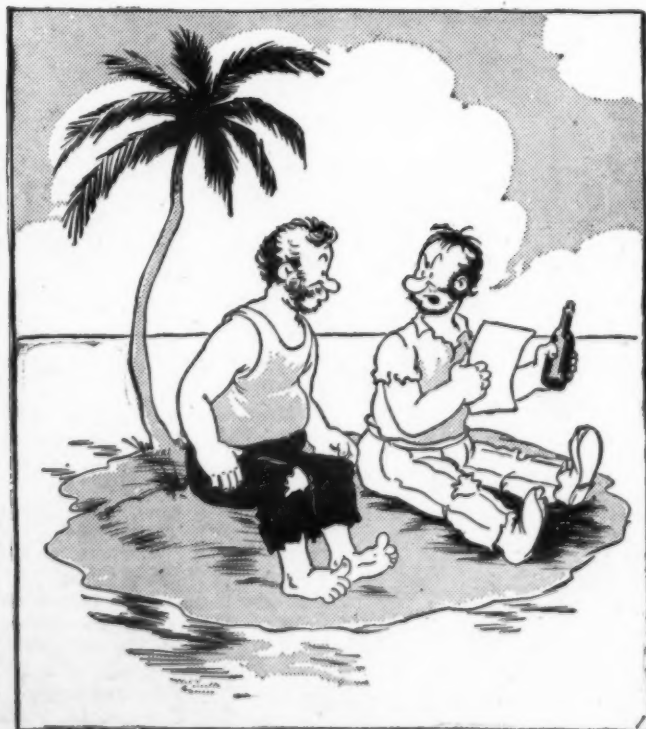
The third edition of the Military Medical Manual is not merely a revision of previous editions—it has been completely rewritten—it is new from cover to cover both as to its editorial content, its type format and illustrations.

Roots Of Strategy

Edited by Maj. T. R. Phillips, U. S. A. Price, postpaid, \$3.00

This compilation of the old military classics should be in the library of every Army Officer. Contained in its 441 pages are the following: The Art of War by Sun Tzu; The Military Institutions of the Romans by Vegetius; My Reveries on the Art of War by Marshal Maurice de Saxe; The Instruction of Frederick the Great for His Generals; and the Military Maxims of Napoleon.

ARMY TIMES
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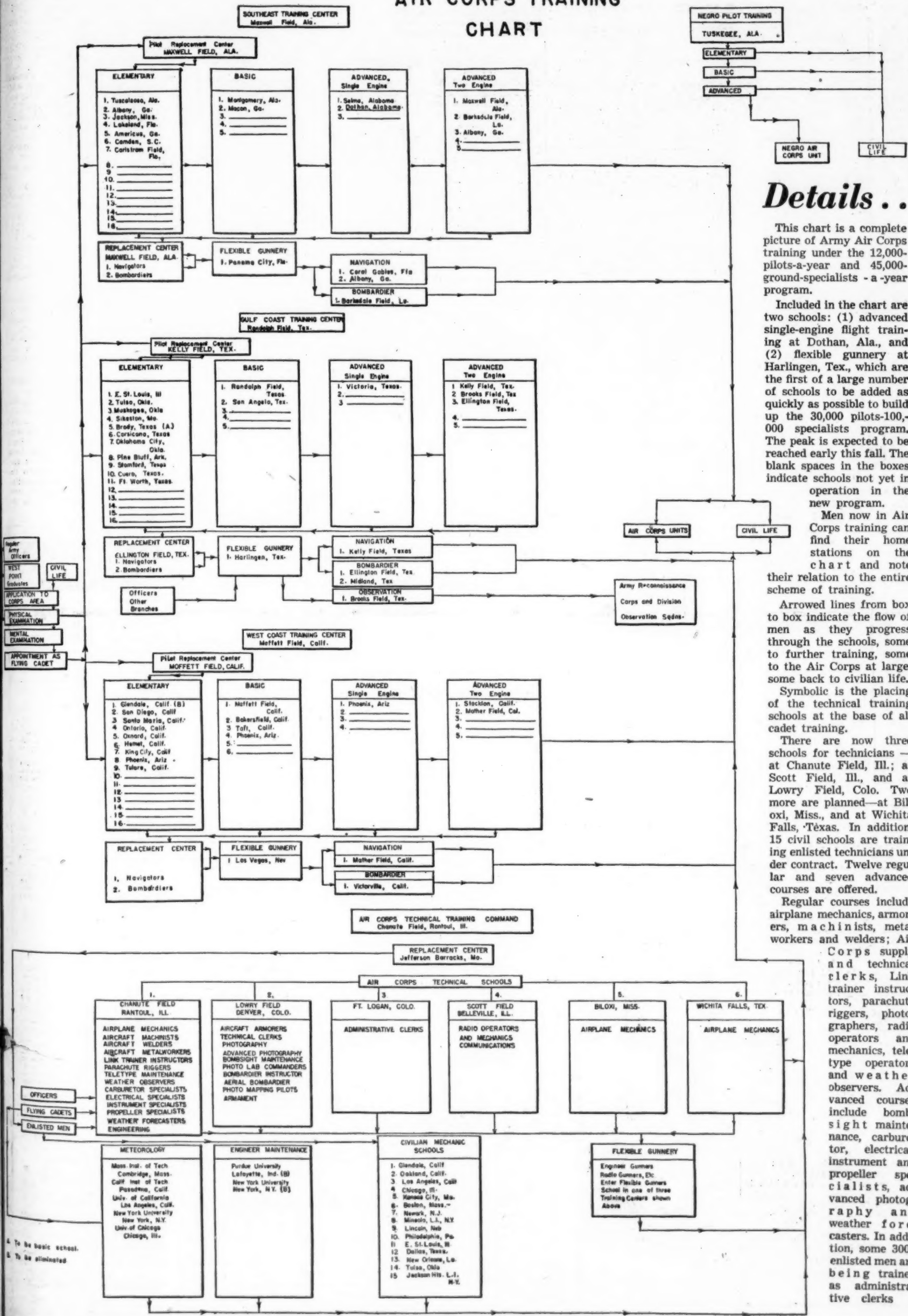
"It's an answer to the note we sent out—says we have to report for the draft."

12,000 PILOTS A YEAR NOW

30,000 PILOTS A YEAR SOON

Here's How the Army Expands Air Force

AIR CORPS TRAINING CHART



Details...

This chart is a complete picture of Army Air Corps training under the 12,000-pilots-a-year and 45,000-ground-specialists - a year program.

Included in the chart are two schools: (1) advanced single-engine flight training at Dothan, Ala., and (2) flexible gunnery at Harlingen, Tex., which are the first of a large number of schools to be added as quickly as possible to build up the 30,000 pilots-100,000 specialists program. The peak is expected to be reached early this fall. The blank spaces in the boxes indicate schools not yet in operation in the new program.

Men now in Air Corps training can find their home stations on the chart and note their relation to the entire scheme of training.

Arrowed lines from box to box indicate the flow of men as they progress through the schools, some to further training, some to the Air Corps at large, some back to civilian life.

Symbolic is the placing of the technical training schools at the base of all cadet training.

There are now three schools for technicians — at Chanute Field, Ill.; at Scott Field, Ill., and at Lowry Field, Colo. Two more are planned—at Biloxi, Miss., and at Wichita Falls, Texas. In addition, 15 civil schools are training enlisted technicians under contract. Twelve regular and seven advanced courses are offered.

Regular courses include airplane mechanics, armorers, machinists, metal workers and welders; Air Corps supply and technical clerks, Link trainer instructors, parachute riggers, photographers, radio operators and mechanics, teletype operators and weather observers. Advanced courses include bomb-sight maintenance, carburetor, electrical, instrument and propeller specialists, advanced photography and weather forecasters. In addition, some 3000 enlisted men are being trained as administrative clerks

On Getting a Furlough

From the Cavalcade
Fort Bliss, Texas

Headquarters Bty. C, 202d CA (AA)
Fort Bliss, Texas

May 2, 1941
SUBJECT: Request for Furlough.

TO: Commanding Officer, Bty. C,
202d CA (AA), Fort Bliss, Texas.

1. I am asking for a furlough on account of how my sweetheart who I leave behind me, is about to elope with a sailor. I need ten days in which to change her mind so would like to get from May 10, 1941, to May 23, 1941. I have a furlough once before when she changes her mind and it takes me seven days to re-change it. This time it will take longer on account of how I am gone longer.

2. I ain't goin' to hitch-hike. I got a few bobs and will flag a bus. When I get home and change her mind maybe she'll lend me the return fare. I live in Chicago and my address is 1200 N. State Parkway. She lives in Cicero and her address is 2256 S. 53rd Ct. I'll be found mostly at the latter place.

Oswald Obeldobel,
Pvt. Bty. C,
202d CA (AA),
X46782198

1st Ind.
Hqs: Bty. C, 202d CA (AA), Ft.

Bliss, Texas, May 2, 1941.

To Commanding Officer, 202d Coast Artillery (AA).

1. I took a look at the picture of his girl back home and would apply for a furlough myself under the circumstances.

2. Recommending approval.
.....Commander.

2nd Ind.

Hqs: 202d CA (AA), Ft. Bliss, Texas, May 2, 1941.

To: Commander Bty. C, 202d CA (AA).

1. I haven't seen the picture.

2. Approval pending on picture.
.....Commander.

3d Ind.

Hqs: Bty. C, 202d CA (AA), Ft. Bliss, Texas, May 3, 1941.

To: Commander 202d Coast Artillery (AA).

1. I've got the picture.

.....Commander.

4th Ind.

Hqs: 202d CA (AA), Ft. Bliss, Texas, May 3, 1941.

To: Commander, Battery C, 202d Coast Artillery (AA).

1. I want the picture.

.....Commander.

5th Ind.

Hqs: Bty. C, 202d CA (AA), Ft. Bliss, Texas, May 4, 1941.

To: Commander 202d CA (AA).

1. Picture attached.

.....Commander.

6th Ind.

Hqs: 202d CA (AA), Ft. Bliss, Texas, May 4, 1941.

To: Commander, Battery C.

1. Furlough disapproved.

.....Commander

7th Ind.

Hqs: Bty. C, 202d CA (AA), Ft. Bliss, Texas, May 6, 1941.

To: Commander 202d CA (AA).

1. What about Oswald Okeldobels' furlough?

.....Commander

8th Ind.

Hqs: 202d CA (AA), Ft. Bliss, Texas, May 6, 1941.

To: Commander Bty. C.

1. Commander gone to Chicago.

2. If important will relay message to 2256 S. 53rd Ct., Cicero.

3. Commander requests he not be bothered with incidentals since he is on important business.

.....Actg. Commander.



"The bugler lost his bugle and we're helping him look for it."

Cypress and Myrtle

One of us journeys from dawn to the twilight,
One of us travels from twilight to dawn.
You will lie pale in the soft flood of moonlight.
I shall sleep deep when the foe has withdrawn.
My ears must harken unto the wild clashing,
Clashing of steel against helmet and shield.
Yours were meant only to mark gentle plashing
Brooks in the field.

One of us journeys with springtime behind him,
One of us travels with springtime ahead.
One of us chafes at the fetters that bind him,
Fetters more strong than the grip of the dead.
You were begot by the passion of Venus.
I issued forth from the loins of red Mars;
Yet, though the world and the seas lie between us,
Love scorns all bars.

One of us travels the trails of adventure,
One of us treads the firm high-ways of life;
Both of us bound by convention's indenture,
Cruel as a kiss and as keen as a knife.
You know the beauty of music and laughter,
I know the dregs that were left in the glass.
Dregs of pale dreams and remorse that comes after
Dreams that soon pass.

I shall go on with my dreaming forever,
Making a creed of your beauty and charms.
Nothing can alter, and nothing can ever

Od Verse

Rob me of nights that you spend in my arms.
I shall go forth on my vain quest of glory,
Gaining bright ribbons to wear on my breast,
Sheathing my sword at the end of the story—
Loving you best.

Hair-Trigger Hop

Sure Cure

I went to see the Doc one day
To get an antiseptic
To fix a bad abrasion,
But the Doc must be a skeptic
"That isn't what we need," sez he,
"To cure our various ills;
No matter what you suffer from,
Just take some CC pills."

And later when I had a yen
To mitigate a headache
With possibly a sedative,
The Doc sez: "Don't, for my sake
Your stomach's out of order;
You'll be suffering soon from chills
That may result in fever;
If you don't take CC pills."

Still later when I went again
In agonized suspense,
He thumped my chest. "Now cough," sez he.
I coughed up fifty cents.
"I think," sez I, "I'm gonna die.
There is no pain I lack."
Sez he: "It's my belief that you're
A hypochondriac."

"Well, Doc," I sez, "what can I do?
That seems a ghastly fate.
The things I need's a cure to wipe
These ills clean off the slate."
"You're right, my lad," the Doc replied,
"Like paying off your bills.
I'm going to fix you up for keeps;
Take sixty CC pills."

—F. J. S.

But Where?

Co. F, 169th Infantry,
by Cpl. J. L. Wilson,
The Grapeleaf (43d Div.),
Camp Blanding, Fla.

There are places laid barren around this old globe,
Where camels are herded with rings in their noses;
There are places where houses are made of adobe,
And cactus trees bloom instead of red roses.
But these are located and named on the map
So all may detour without any risk.
Here by night I am puzzled when the bugler blows taps,
And I go to sleep asking: "What desert is this?"
There's a spot called Sahara where the Arabs wear sheets
And the guys of the Legion hold close-order drill.
There's the wastes of Australia where kangaroos bleat,
And the land of Tibet (Salaam to its hills).
This can't be a beach that can't find its sea,
It ain't a jungle: there ain't any shade.
It might be a mesa, but where could it be?
Perhaps it's Death Valley where borax is made.
Some day in the future if I may survive (?)
I'll check our location and see where it fits.
And many a story I'll tell, if alive,
Of the beauty and splendor of the desert that it's.

Belleigh Acres and Wit's End

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—If names mean anything, the 207th CA rolls in wealth.
A majority of its enlisted men's tents have been given high-sounding and exotic names by the tenants.
Three sergeants in Battery A live in tents named Foolrush Inn, Seldom Inn and Never Inn.
Others in the battery are Belleigh

Acres, Whistle Works, Hyde Park, Seventh Heaven, Stone's Throw and Mosquito Bar.
Battery B has Carnegie Hall, Harper's Ferry and Anty Bellum.
Battery C boasts Uncle Tom's Cabin, Wit's End and Squatter's Rights.
Choicest name of Battery D is O'Harra's Tarra. It has also John Brown's Grave and McMillen's Monks.



"Interesting piece of mechanism. What's it for, Sergeant Piner?"

The Army Quiz

More slang expressions, but they're simpler this week and you're expected to get nine of 'em right if you want to join the club.

1. In the Army, a jug can mean only one thing. What's it?
a—The place with the bars on the windows.
b—Bottle of intoxicants.
c—A dishonorable discharge.

2. While a bob-tail is nothing but:
a—A dishonorable discharge.
b—A second lieutenant.
c—A hand in poker.

3. If someone said you owed MR G P LorD ten dollars you would immediately deny it, whether or not you knew:
a—Mr. Lord is another name for the Finance Officer.
b—It's a debt to the government.
c—It's a fine levied by a court martial.

4. A fellow comes along and sez: "Here, Joe, take this blackstrap off my hands, willya?" Now you've got it, what are you going to do with it?
a—Wear it.
b—Put in on your rifle.
c—Take it at once to the C.O.

5. One trait of a shack-rat is:
a—He rooms with the MPs.
b—He isn't a safe man in whom to confide.
c—He has lots of dough.
d—He goes to town often.

6. While a sand-rat, on the other hand, is a man:
a—In a rifle pit.
b—Who likes sugar.
c—Who is not noted for intestinal fortitude.

7. You don't smell nice.
You're ignorant.
You eat tin cans.

8. A characteristic of the regimental monkey is:
a—That nobody likes him.
b—He is tall.
c—He has a tail.

9. Only one publication is properly called the scandal sheet, and that is:
a—The notices posted daily on the bulletin board.
b—The unit newspaper.
c—The payroll.
d—A soldier's record of service.

10. Reup means to reenlist, and take on means the same thing:
a—True
b—False

(Answers on Page 16)



"And as soon as you win your first medal, I'm sure father will give his consent."



"I haven't brought anything to camp except clothing," the Selectee declared.
"How about those bottles of brandy in your suitcase?" said the officer, leering.
"Those," said the youth, "are my nightcaps."

STIFF DOSE

Lieutenant (looking at map): "Pardon me for pointing but there's a town in Greece that Hitler won't enjoy taking."
Instructor: "What is that?"
Lieutenant: "Kastoria."

LOOIE'S LIMERICKS

A truck-driver—Horace O'Grundy—
Ran over a colonel last Sunday;
Oh yes, then to boot,
He forgot to salute.
The court martial's scheduled for Monday.

FAIR TRADE

Lieutenant: "Sergeant, coming out on the post bus today I saw you grab a seat, letting a girl stand. What's become of your ethics?"
Sergeant: "I traded it in for a Buick."

CONVERSATION

"I just had a talk with the commanding general."
"Gee, yeah? What'd he say?"
"Haven't you been instructed to salute an officer, soldier?"

Army Even Offers Chance To Study Hawaiian Music

FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.—Pvt. William Kahanui Kahakalu, Jr., arrived at Fort Slocum, en route to service with the Coast Artillery in Hawaii. A Hawaiian returning to his father's native land, Kahakalu will be in a position to study Hawaiian music at first hand, being an accomplished musician with the piano, guitar and Hawaiian guitar.

FLEDGELINGS FIRST

Gale-Whipped Cadets Execute Unscheduled Acrobatics

MAXWELL FIELD, Ala.—The day of the big wind! Flying Cadets in the Southeast Air Corps Training Center are recalling a recent freakish Friday in April. Remembering, they can pat themselves and their officers on the back for neatly circumventing the eight ball.

At Gunter Field, near Montgomery, Ala., the hub of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, 105 ships were buzzing around in the blue spring air. It was about 5 o'clock. The BT-13's flashed blue and silver in the oblique sunlight. They were black as willow flies over branch water, but they did nothing fancy. Most of the planes were piloted by cadets of only a few hours solo experience. They did not know how to do anything fancy yet . . . they thought.

The Gale Rises

The cloud in the west was no bigger than a wind sock, but wind socks were never green with that malty looking core of dust in the center. Cadets eyed the cloud nervously and noted that the smoke mounting up from small brush fires below began to blow crosswise to each other.

Weather Officer Lieutenant J. T. Fitzpatrick, from his station on the ground, looked west also and knew that a gale was coming. Quickly he flashed the news to Maj. Casper West, Commandant of Training Group No. 2.

The wind hit! Cadets, circling, saw a mat of dust sizzle over the field and fry back from the runways. The wind came up to wallop the ships and there was a new feeling about them that cadets were afraid of but did not know how to cope with.

The ships got wild in the wind. They were like animals that had slipped the leash. Green Cadets were scared. Frankly, and logically, being perfectly sensible, they were scared stiff.

Then, suddenly, the airplanes steadied. A big hand, sensitive and wise and experienced in the feel of a ship, grasped the controls, through

the cadets' hands which held the stick. A radio message was crackling up from the ground.

Steady There, Cadets

"Be steady . . . Bring in ships . . . Those with least experience will come down first . . . then the rest."

The message flashed up in technical terms. The first ship landed, and the second. The dust slashed up with a velocity now thoroughly dangerous. With radio instructions in their ears, the men were cadets, but they were old flyers, too, responsible for themselves and for their ships, obeying orders to the man. Some had their flaps too high for landing in the gale, some had them too low. Watchful instructors told them how to adjust to the storm as they landed.

Twenty-five minutes later . . . 105 ships were safely landed and pegged down by efficient ground crews. One hundred and five cadets and their superiors were convinced that the present-day Air Corps, even in its youngest classes, is capable of writing its own saga.

BETWEEN THE COVERS

THE NINE DAYS WONDER, by John Masefield; The MacMillan Co., New York; 56 pages, 12 photographs; \$1.25.

Here is a brief, but stirring and detailed account of the evacuation of Dunquerque.

The "Wonder" of the title is the almost miraculous feat the British Navy and merchant seamen accomplished in pulling 316,663 men off the beach in little more than a week and getting them across 40 miles of water to England.

The story is less personal than "My First World War," reviewed here recently, but it loses nothing by its adherence to facts. Masefield says the evacuation was "the greatest thing this nation has ever done."

Catches On

FT. BENNING, Ga.—A blitzman with the Second Armored ("Hell on Wheels") Division was being instructed in guard duty.

"At night," said the noncom, "challenge all persons on or near your post and say, 'Advance to be recognized.' Understand?"

The private nodded. "Now," said the non-com, pleased by his progress, "try it on me." He stepped back a few paces, turned and started briskly toward his student.

"Stop!" shouted the private. "Advance to be organized!"

Color Guard to Be Real Americans

CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, Ark.—An all-American color guard will hoist the flag at the "I am an American" Day ball game at Travelers Park in Little Rock May 18.

Cpl. Paul Plume and Pvt. Leonard Quickbear, Sioux Indians from the 127th FA all-Indian Battery E, will form the color guard. Standard bearers will be Tech. Sgt. Frank B. Kilpatrick and Staff Sgt. Charles Enos, both of the 35th Division HQ Company.

Lt. Col. Joe Nickell, 60th FA Brigade, will speak at the ceremonies to be followed by a baseball game between Knoxville and Little Rock. The ceremonies will be sponsored by the Little Rock High School as a Cotton Week Festival event.

It Takes Two to Make Conversation, Sometimes

FT. STORY, Va.—The top soldier who called his own name at roll call, and then marked himself absent for not answering, has a successor in an unnamed Selectee here.

The soldier, lately inducted, was left in charge of quarters at Regimental HQ Battery, 71st CA. Time being dull on his hands, he decided to make an official phone call for information asked by a visitor. He submitted the number to the switchboard operator and waited for the call to be put through. He was interrupted by the ringing of the phone on an adjacent desk. Picking up the receiver, he heard no reply to his very military salutation. Confused, he asked the operator who had called.

"Five-nine was calling you," came the operator's voice. The red-faced Selectee carefully put the receiver down. He had answered his own call.

All-American Cadet Captain



ALEXANDER J. "Jim" Kisselburgh, last year's All-American football star at Oregon State, received another honor when he was made cadet captain of the Air Corps Training Detachment of the Ryan School of Aeronautics, San Diego, Calif. Retiring Cadet Captain Ervin Turner (right) hands him the sword.

—Ryan Photo

Scott Field Prepares Candidates For Weather Observer Course

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—This post is one of the few in the Army which prepare enlisted men for the three-

months Weather Observers' course. Special facilities are needed to give the Weather Observer candidates the preliminary training needed to fit them for entering the specialized schools. These are found in Scott Field's base weather station.

Master Sgt. H. J. Prybor, senior instructor and non-commissioned officer in charge of the station here, has acquired two former university men as assistants.

Pvt. Charles W. Svetlik, a graduate of the Wisconsin State Teachers College and a native of Cadett, Wis., instructs the students in the use of maps, codes and charts; Pvt. Kenneth C. Wallander, who took degrees at the state universities of both Wisconsin and Minnesota, teaches theory, mathematics and physics.

Training received at the Scott Field weather office prepares the members of the class for the entrance examination of the three-month forecaster class conducted at Chanute Field, Ill.

Scarlet Guidons Dipped In Farewell to Colonel

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—The 17th FA passed in review before Col. A. V. Arnold for the last time Monday afternoon as Colonel Arnold prepared to relinquish command of the regiment he has headed for the past two years, and leave for his new duties as Chief of Staff at II Army Corps Hq in Wilmington, Dela. Music for the review was furnished by the 17th FA Band, and every man of the regiment that was available for duty participated in the review in their colonel's honor.

Lt. Col. James C. Hughes of the FA Replacement Training Center at this station will succeed Colonel Arnold as regimental commander, effective June 10.

Can you use extra money?

Many Army men will want to send Army Times to their folks back home. I need a man in every Company, Battery and Squadron to handle subscriptions and I'll pay him a commission and send the paper free to him every week.

Only one Subscription Representative will be appointed in a Unit, so don't delay. Write today for complete information!

Circulation Manager, Army Times.

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Military Books

CAVALRY COMBAT, \$2.50 per copy postpaid. Over 500 pages, 120 Maps. A compilation of action of small Cavalry Units during the World War which was planned and initiated by the Chief of Cavalry and prepared under the supervision of the Assistant Commandant of the Cavalry School. Full of battlefield experience and tactical instruction. This is a comprehensive presentation of cavalry operations and combat that illustrates by differentiation and appropriate discussion, the correct interpretation of sound tactical principles.

COMPANY ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL RECORDS, by Major C. M. Virtue, Infantry. (8th Edition). Includes all changes to August 31, 1940. Complete, thorough, practical, conforms to latest regulations of the War Dept. Strong paper cover. \$1.25 per copy postpaid; (in lots of 5 or more, \$1.00 each). Cloth cover. \$1.75 per copy postpaid. A detailed, working manual for the use of unit commanders, first sergeants and company clerks. It tackles all the problems and explains the procedure in every case confronting the company officer. All the standard forms are shown and the methods of filling them out are explained. Illustrative problems are given and solved.

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ARMY TIMES

Daily News Building

Washington, D. C.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

Island, N. Y., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Bishop, First Lt. Harold F., from Camp Stewart, Ga., to Philippine Department.

AIR CORPS

Wright, Maj. Roy T., from Camden, S. C., to Gunter Field, Ala.

King, Capt. Charles W., from Dayton, Ohio, to Detroit, Mich.

Durilla, Second Lt. John, from Dayton to Detroit.

Osum, Second Lt. William G., from Gunter Field to Washington.

West, Maj. Casper P., from Gunter Field, Ala., to Macon, Ga.

Watt, First Lt. John W., Jr., from Arcadia, Fla., to Gunter Field.

McGee, Capt. Harry W., from Fort Hayes, Ohio, to Bowman Field, Ky.

Edwards, First Lt. John U., from Ontario, Calif., to Hemet, Calif.

Benson, Lt. Col. Joseph W., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Hawaiian Department.

Holmstrom, First Lt. Gregory, Jr., from Hemet, Calif., to Moffett Field, Calif.

Sirbu, Second Lt. Marvin A., from Dayton, Ohio, to Wright Field, Ohio.

Schultz, Second Lt. Edwin A., from Fort Custer, Mich., to Phoenix, Ariz.

Ferry, Maj. James W., from Selfridge Field, Mich., to Fort Wayne, Ind.

Shepherd, Maj. Willard R., from Mitchell Field, N. Y., to Lowry Field, Colo.

Edison, First Lt. Harry T., from Lowry Field to Bolling Field, D. C.

Stubbs, Second Lt. Lovell S., from Lowry Field to Bolling Field.

Philbrick, First Lt. Richard W., from Lowry Field to Mitchell Field.

Thurman, First Lt. Wayne E., from Lowry Field to Mitchell Field.

Dunn, Second Lt. Frank L., from Lowry Field to Moffett Field, Calif.

Hammers, First Lt. Harold E., from Lowry Field to Fort Lewis, Wash.

Stewart, First Lt. John P., from Lowry Field to Fort Lewis.

Parker, Second Lt. Ben LaR., from Philippine Department to Langley Field, Va.

Taylor, Second Lt. Powell H., from Langley Field to New Orleans.

Snively, Maj. Ralph A., from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Riverside, Calif.

Darrow, Capt. Don O., from March Field, Calif., to Riverside.

Maddux, First Lt. Sam, Jr., from March Field to Riverside.

Moore, Maj. Ernest S., from March Field to Riverside.

Nelson, Maj. Morris R., from Hamilton Field, Calif., to Riverside.

Kluever, First Lt. Arnold F. A., from Hawaiian Department to Savannah, Ga.

Holm, Second Lt. Florian A., from Orlando, Fla., to Boston, Mass.

The following are relieved from duty at Gunter Field, Ala., and are assigned to Macon, Ga.:

Smith, Capt. Frank P.; Baker, First Lt. Warren S., Jr.; Riddle, First Lt. Samuel S., Jr.; Andrews, Second Lt. Ashby, Second Lt. William K.; Barrett, Second Lt. Fred H. Baugh; Second Lt. Marjion F.; Bean, Second Lt. Arthur E., Jr.; Betts, Second Lt. Paul F.; Bilger, Second Lt. Donald E.; Black, Second Lt. Vincent A.; Bolter, Second Lt. Harry R.; Brooks, Second Lt. James MCK.; Brown, Second Lt. Preston; Burgess, Second Lt. Charles B.; Burch, Second Lt. Colin F., Jr.; Burrell, Second Lt. Harry R.; Clark, Second Lt. William A.; Clinton, Second Lt. Carl C.; Fulton, Second Lt. Milton C.; Gash, Second Lt. Frank T.; Gay, Second Lt. Alex H., Jr.; Gibson, Second Lt. James A.; Gorham, Second Lt. John D., Jr.; Gwynn, Second Lt. Harold F.; Hall, Second Lt. Lester J.; Harold, Second Lt. Robert T., Jr.; Hardin, Second Lt. Jesse L.; Humphries, Second Lt. Benjamin S.; Hickey, Second Lt. John J.; Hutchinson, Second Lt. Robert B.; Johnson, Second Lt. Joseph P.; Johnson, Second Lt. Simon H., Jr.; Jones, Second Lt. Robert R.; Kneeland, Second Lt. Herbert D., Jr.; Koch, Second Lt. William F.; Lawrence, Second Lt. Henry J.; Lillard, Second Lt. James W., Jr.; Lippincott, Second Lt. Elwood T.; Loane, Second Lt. Ernest W., Jr.; Linder, Second Lt. Kenneth A.; Loehke, Second Lt. John E.; Lowenberg, Second Lt. Robert B.; Luman, Second Lt. Robert D.; McCurdy, Second Lt. Leon H.; McEntire, Second Lt. Barrie E.; McNally, Second Lt. Frederick G.; Maguire, Second Lt. James A.; Marshall, Second Lt. George B.; Martens, Second Lt. Robert C.; May, Second Lt. Richard H.; Miller, Second Lt. John R., Jr.; Monaco, Second Lt. John, Jr.; Morris, Second Lt. James W., Jr.; Morris, Second Lt. William W., Jr.; Myers, Second Lt. Graves T.; Nelson, Second Lt. Lloyd W.; Nelson, Second Lt. William H.; Osborne, Second Lt. Thomas F.; Oyer, Second Lt. George C.; Parsons, Second Lt. Charles E., Jr.; Patterson, Second Lt. James T.; Patton, Second Lt. Clifford P.; Post, Second Lt. Robert F.; Priestler, Second Lt. Norman E., Jr.; Raudebaugh, Second Lt. Thomas C.; Rogers, Second Lt. Derrol W.; Sahter, Second Lt. Harley; Sena, Second Lt. John M.; Shamblin, Second Lt. Arnold W.; Shapard, Second Lt. Van, Jr.; Sharp, Second Lt. Frank A.; Shoup, Second Lt. Harry W.; Smith, Second Lt. Robert E.

Smith, Second Lt. Walter A., Jr.; Teeter, Second Lt. L. V.; Thomas, Second Lt. Frank L.; Trent, Second Lt. Byron E.; Tudor, Second Lt. David B.; Van Sickle, Second Lt. Wendell M.; Walker, Second Lt. Peter S.; Warner, Second Lt. Philip G.; Webb, Second Lt. Orrin R.; Witham, Second Lt. Bertram H., Jr.; Wright, Second Lt. Allen M.; Young, Second Lt. Samuel R.

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Tilson, First Lt. John C. F., 3d, from Moffett Field, Calif., to Fort Bliss, Tex.

Hannon, Lt. Col. Ernest N., from Fort Knox, Ky., to Washington.

Gault, Maj. Jack C., from Washington to Fort Knox.

Ritchey, Capt. Russell V., from Selfridge Field, Mich., to Philippine Department.

Britton, Capt. Frank H., from West Point to Fort Knox.

Ochs, Lt. Col. William Van D., from Wilmington, N. C., to Camp Stewart, Ga.

Blaine, Col. Robert, from Philippine Department to San Francisco.

Cockrill, Lt. Col. McFarland, from Fort McIntosh, Tex., to Fort Riley, Kan.

Himes, Capt. Cecil, from Fort Ord, Calif., to Fort Riley.

Smith, First Lt. Charles H., from Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington.

Gamsby, First Lt. Frank B., from Langley Field to New Orleans.

Thompson, First Lt. Row B., Jr., from Fort Knox, Ky., to Fort Riley.

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Perry, First Lt. Foster B., from Mitchell Field, N. Y., to Bangor, Me.

Reynolds, Lt. Col. Oscar W., from Fort MacArthur, Calif., to Camp Polk, La.

Curran, First Lt. John L., from Langley Field, Va., to Philippine Department.

O'Reilly, Capt. Aubrey J., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippine Department.

Bradley, Lt. Col. W. Roy, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Fort Mason, Calif.

Ingram, Maj. Claude R., from Camp Jackson, S. C., to Hawaiian Department.

Donald, First Lt. Samuel E., from Fort Du Pont, Del., to Philippine Department.

Lack, First Lt. Charles L., from Arlington Cantonment to Puerto Rican Department.

Carroll, First Lt. Norbert F., from Camp Shelby, Miss., to Puerto Rican Department.

Rettagliata, First Lt. John B., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Puerto Rican Department.

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Schaf, Second Lt. Frank L., Jr., from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Philippine Department.

Dash, Capt. Richard R., from Hawaiian Department to Edgewood, Md.

Vincent, First Lt. Dale L., from Edgewood to Washington.

La Lachur, Capt. Embert A., from Edgewood, Md., to Washington.

Martin, Second Lt. John A., from Edgewood, Md., to Bolling Field.

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Clayton, Capt. Preston C., from Camp Stewart, Ga., to Panama City, Fla.

Englehart, Lt. Col. Alva F., from Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

Englehart, Lt. Col. Alva F., from Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

Johnson, Maj. John J., from Fort Du Pont, Del., to Camp Davis, N. C.

Bucher, First Lt. Charles A., Jr., from Fort Eustis, Va., to Philippine Department.

Hinman, Lt. Col. Dale D., from Fort Story, Va., to Norfolk, Va.

Gibbs, Maj. Gerald G., from Fort Preble, Me., to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bryan, First Lt. Thomas S., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippine Department.

Petrie, Second Lt. Lester L., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Philippine Department.

Cosper, First Lt. Duane L., from Fort Worden, Wash., to Philippine Department.

Williams, First Lt. George L., from Camp Davis, N. C., to Philippine Department.

Haw, Lt. Col. Joseph C., from Orono, Me., to Fort Hancock, N. J.

Goodman, Lt. Col. William M., from Washington to Camp Stewart, Ga.

Littleton, Maj. Edward L., from Atlanta, Ga., to Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Stone, Capt. Walter T., from Fort Winfield Scott, Va., to Fort Monroe, Va.

McChord, First Lt. Max, from Fort Crockett, Tex., to Fort Monroe.

Schuck, Second Lt. Edwin G., from Fort Du Pont, Del., to Fort Monroe.

Osborn, First Lt. Prime F., 3d, from Maxwell Field, Ala., to Barksdale, La.

Field, Second Lt. Eugene H., from Moffett Field, Calif., to Phoenix.

Higgins, Maj. Everett K., from Fort MacArthur to Hawaiian Department.

Lewis, Capt. Reese H., from Fort MacArthur to Hawaiian Department.

Heller, First Lt. Edward L., from Columbus, Ohio, to Hawaiian Department.

Hartman, Capt. William T., from Fort Story, Va., to Baltimore, Md.

Dingley, Lt. Col. Nelson, 3d, from Rochester, N. Y., to Hawaiian Department.

Cordrey, Capt. Keith F., from Fort Eustis, Va., to Fort Monroe, Va.

Haynes, First Lt. Dale, from Philippine Department to Fort Bliss, Tex.

Ohl, Second Lt. Thomas H., from Fort Eustis to Panama Canal Department.

Ramey, Second Lt. Robert P., from Fort Eustis to Panama Canal Department.

Milligan, Capt. Lowell A., from Fort Adams, R. I., to Panama Canal Department.

Kanters, First Lt. Lawrence, from Fort Adams to Panama Canal Department.

Wadsworth, Second Lt. William L., from Fort McKinley, Me., to Panama Canal Department.

Richmond, Capt. John B., from Portlanaad, Me., to Panama Canal Department.

Linderson, Capt. Harold E., from Boston, Mass., to Panama Canal Department.

DENTAL CORPS

Ferguson, Capt. William A., from Fort Sam Houston to Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Nystrom, Maj. Ernest G., from San Francisco to Fort Ord, Calif.

Elbert, First Lt. Kenneth P., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Smith, First Lt. Thomas S., from Fort Sam Houston to Camp Roberts, Calif.

Woolsey, First Lt. Eldon R., from Fort Sam Houston to Oklahoma City.

ENGINEERS

Gregory, Maj. Roy C., from Baltimore, Md., to Aberdeen, Md.

Ridge, First Lt. John D., from Fort Belvoir to Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Fox, Col. Milo P., from Wilmington, Del., to Birmingham, Ala.

Bond, Lt. Col. Aubrey H., from Fort Custer, Mich., to Jacksonville, Fla.

Cookin, Lt. John F., from Norfolk, Va., to Fort Knox.

Goerl, Capt. Martin, from Fort George G. Meade, Md., to Washington.

Bain, Col. Jarvis J., from Richmond, Va., to Memphis, Tenn.

Ely, Capt. William J., from Fort Ord, Calif., to Washington.

Bain, Lt. Col. Albert J., from Washington to Anniston, Ala.

Bradford, Lt. Col. John S., from Providence, R. I., to Richmond, Va.

Phaneuf, Capt. Victor S., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Westover Field, Mass.

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Smith, Capt. George G., from Fort Leonard Wood to Washington.

Cromelin, Capt. John M., from Fort Belvoir, Va., to Fort Leonard Wood.

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Park, Capt. Richard, Jr., from Cambridge, Mass., to Moscow, Russia.

McFarland, Maj. Charles N., from Fort Sam Houston to Camp Roberts, Calif.

Vincent, First Lt. Joseph, from Fort Lewis to Hawaiian Department.

Marsteller, First Lt. James H., from Fort Ord, Calif., to Los Angeles.

Wilson, Ernest G., from Fort Custer, Mich., to Meridian, Miss.

King, First Lt. Moreland T., from Langley Field to New Orleans.

Brown, Second Lt. Gardner F., from Langley Field to New Orleans.

Stanford, Lt. Col. Albert C., from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.

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Suber, Capt. Spencer, from Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort Bragg, N. C.

Steele, First Lt. Seth H., from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Duncan Field, Tex.

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Watts, Capt. Thomas E., from Baltimore, Md., to Aberdeen, Md.

Bean, Capt. Theron W., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Medford, Ore.

Collins, First Lt. James L., Jr., from Fort Sill, Okla., to Puerto Rican Department.

Croft, Lt. Col. William C., from Washington to Columbia, S. C.

Cooper, Capt. Ralph C., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Camp Blanding, Fla.

Holst, First Lt. Richard B., from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Panama Canal Department.

Shenan, Second Lt. Adrian F., Jr., from Fort Riley, Kans., to Panama Canal Department.

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Criswell, First Lt. George E., from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Biloxi, Miss.

Shofner, Second Lt. Emory M., from Maxwell Field, Ala., to Panama City, Fla.

Smith, Lt. Col. Leighton N., from Washington to Hawaiian Department.

Milton, First Lt. James A., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Tucson, Ariz.

Hawley, Second Lt. Stanley S., from Washington to Fort Knox.

Wyman, Maj. John H., from March Field, Calif., to Fort George Wright, Wash.

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Newton, Lt. Col. Henry C., from Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., to Fort Knox, Ky.

Breckinridge, Maj. William M., from Panama Canal Department to Arlington Cantonment.

Closson, Second Lt. John E., from Fort Benning, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga.

Boite, Lt. Col. Charles L., from Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington.

Hamblen, Lt. Col. Archelaus L., from Chicago to Washington.

Daker, Maj. George H., from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.

Moore, Maj. Charles A., from Fort Moultrie, S. C., to San Antonio, Tex.

Telford, Capt. Sidney T., from Maxwell Field, Ala., to Puerto Rican Department.

Rice, First Lt. Clarence, Jr., from Augusta, Ga., to American, Ga.

Powell, First Lt. David M., from Fort Custer, Mich., to Philippine Department.

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Eskins, First Lt. Harold E., from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Hawaiian Department.

Janensch, First Lt. William C., from Camp Walters, Tex., to Hawaiian Department.

Downey, Second Lt. Clyde J., from Fort Custer, Mich., to Meridian.

Montague, First Lt. Samuel A., from Fort Gildersleeve, First Lt. John R., Jr., from Fort Custer to Chicago.

Morat, Second Lt. Charles D., from Fort Custer to Chicago.

Smith, Second Lt. Russell L., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Fort Lewis.

Boyd, Second Lt. Donald C., from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Lewis.

Tindal, First Lt. Robert T., from Hawaiian Department to San Francisco.

Davis, Capt. Thomas B. P., from Langley Field to New Orleans.

Cantrill, Second Lt. John H., Jr., from Langley Field to New Orleans.

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Brand, Lt. Col. Tom S., from Fort Sam Houston to San Antonio, Tex.

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Scheibler, First Lt. Ralph B., from Selfridge Field to Philippine Department.

Gillespie, Second Lt. John P., from Selfridge Field to Philippine Department.

Dahl, Capt. William E., from Fort Sam Houston to Camp Polk.

Forester, First Lt. Walter N., from Fort Custer to Philippine Department.

Wade, First Lt. Lavern L., from Fort Custer to Philippine Department.

Murray, Col. Max S., from Anniston, Ala., to Philippine Department.

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Thrower, Capt. John H., from Augusta to Albany.

Quatthebaum, First Lt. Arthur C., from Augusta to Albany.

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Green, Capt. Henry D., from Fort Benning to Columbia, S. C.

Second, Capt. Charles W., from Camp Roberts, Calif., to Los Angeles, Calif.

Howard, Capt. Henry G., from Boston, Mass., to Panama Canal Department.

Lyons, Capt. Nelson K., from Providence, R. I., to Panama Canal Department.

McCormack, Second Lt. Francis E., from Fort Benning to Pine Camp, N. Y.

Barber, Col. Robert A., from Iowa City, Iowa, to Arlington Cantonment, Va.

Spahn, Lt. Col. Wilson McK., from Elizabeth, N. J., to Fort Devens, Mass.

Fischer, Lt. Col. Harry E., from Louisville, Ky., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Mulcahy, Lt. Col. Michael J., from Minnecah, Lt. Col. Robert H., from Fort Sam Houston.

Robinson, Lt. Col. Henry W., from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Custer, Mich.

Tribble, Lt. Col. Harvey A., from Dallas, Tex., to Fort Custer.

Bell, Lt. Col. Robert P., from Denver, Colo., to Fort Custer.

Vogel, Lt. Col. Roy W., from Fargo, N. Dak., to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Blandling Bulls

WEST
CAMP BLANDLING, Fla.—All members of the 31st Div. press section were instructed to relay at least one story every two hours during recent maneuvers. Pfc Trayler, covering the 124th Infantry, messaged as follows:
All interest in this command post centered around farmer's daughter being out washing."

SKIRT PATROLMEN

to make dates without formal introductions was discovered by a sergeant here. Before starting on a trip to town the private presented a series of notes giving his name and address and suggested he'd like to call. These were tossed one in the direction of the fairer sex he passed. Result: 3 invitations in the first trip.

The 156th Infantry was holding "blackout" maneuvers. Pfc. Ghirardi of Co. B was lost till spotted the faintly bobbing tail of another truck ahead and followed it with considerable difficulty nearly two miles. He discovered it was a firefly.

He was a civilian guard at the Alabama State Hospital when inducted into military service. A series of minor illnesses, however, kept him in the camp hospital after arrival. Finally up and about, Pvt. V. G. Light of the 156th Infantry was assigned to the hospital for special duty.

Ordnance Band Is First of Its Kind

The first band in the history of the Ordnance Department has been organized at the Ordnance Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and is now practicing intensively for its first public appearance, the Decoration Day parade at Fort Detrick.

Corporal Is Third Highest Air Cadet Candidate

PORT HAYES, O.—More than one out of every eight youths winning Army Flying Cadet scholarships now qualify by educational examination. One of two years' college training, as revealed by Fifth CA Headquarters here.

The Army Press

And still they come in. New unit newspapers are blossoming all over the place as units get their headquarters set up and find time to put out news sheets. Many of the units are receiving General Richardson's advice and getting local publishing to handle their papers, ads and other shine and oil the mimeograph and launch their own.

One thing they have in common. They borrow jokes from each other. The Leavenworth Reception Center paper ran on its first page an appeal for its readers not to poke fun at the jokes since there is no year retirement for Army jokes. Very now and then, Army Times is embarrassed to see some conscientious editor republish a mess line joke with credit. Usually it is a joke which has been going the rounds for years. Jokes are considered common property like Shakespeare and the Bible. They are usually older than the works of literature.

Here are the latest papers to reach this office:
UNITED: The Chaplain's Herald; Editor, Chaplain A. D. Shoemaker, 70th CA (A), Camp Stewart, Ga.; monthly (magazine); 14 pages.
Fort Wood News; Editor, A. Homer Abrams, Fort Wood Publishing Co., 500 N. Bldg., Rolla, Mo.; weekly; 4 pages.

Service Men Use Same Auto Tags In All Seventh Corps Area States

OMAHA.—Soldiers and sailors who pay their current motor vehicle license fee and secure tags in one state of the Seventh Corps Area can now use their tags in any of the eight other states of the corps area without regard to length of residence in any one state. In order to bring about the reciprocity agreement for the benefit of service men, administrative action had to be obtained in five states and legislative action in the other four.

Action was set in motion by Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, until recently Commanding General of the Seventh Corps Area, who ordered Lt. Col. Frank E. Shaw, Corps Area Judge Advocate, to undertake clarification of the auto license situation.

General Strong had discovered that in some cases officers were ordered to duty at a station and after remaining 30 days or more found it necessary to purchase new plates in that state or risk violation of the state laws covering such matters, only to be moved on again a short time later to some other state where a similar situation arose. It was in the effort to eradicate the injustice involved in such cases that the liberalization of motor vehicle license regulations was undertaken.

In each state of the area, the legislature and the state officials were

found to be fully cooperative. In each instance permission has been granted for military and naval personnel to operate motor vehicles bearing 1941 license tags without regard to length of residence.

Various moves have been undertaken in other areas to liberalize the motor vehicle laws for the benefit of service men who are penalized for their impermanence. In many cases, concessions have been made. But

no such far reaching arrangement as that accomplished in the Seventh Corps Area has been reported. It is believed that similar moves will be made in many other areas.

In most cases, state authorities have been very liberal in their enforcement of the non-resident registration of motor vehicles law so far as soldiers are concerned, but soldiers, nevertheless, have found difficulties in some sections.

Classified Section

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TWO 5x7 and 8 prints, 25c. Pacific Photo Service, Bx 3753, Portland, Ore.

ALBUM WITH ROLL developed and 16 prints, 25c. Guaranteed reprints, 14c. PIONEER PHOTOS, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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EXCLUSIVE money making opportunity. Sell military uniforms, insignia, novelties, etc. Send for free 32-page catalog and complete details. March Military Equipment Co., 155 East 34th St., Dept. AT, New York.

Learns Car Is No Amphibian

CAMP PENDLETON, Va.—The ocean and the sand of beautiful Virginia Beach combined to give Pvt. Lewis J. Talbert a rather miserable two hours. Forgetting that he wasn't piloting his usual steed, a four-wheel drive reconnaissance car of the Army, but his own vehicle, the soldier shot out over the apparently firm, sandy beach. Down to the hub he went! The tide came in.

His buddies, in bathing suits, came to his rescue. Now Private Talbert, battery mechanic of Hq & Hq Battery, 57th CA (tractor drawn), is a dry land driver.

FOR SALE

Large collection books relating to World War. Entire lot or separately. Write for list and prices. Box 101, Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

OWN A HOME in Zephyr Hills, the friendly, progressive veterans' community in Florida. Your choice of 100 home sites, \$50 each, easy terms. Near schools, churches, stores. Deed direct from City of Zephyr Hills. Write for full details. B. F. Parsons, Director of Publicity Commission, Zephyr Hills, Florida.

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BOOKS

World War Books

Original edition "Wally's Cartoons" from The Stars and Stripes, published in the A.E.F., 50c per copy postpaid; "Henry's Pal to Henry", original A. E. F. edition, illustrated by Wally, 25c per copy postpaid. Limited number of copies available. Satisfaction guaranteed. Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

Up-to-date Text Books for the Military Service. Infantry, Engineers, Coast Artillery, Reserve Officers Training Corps. Write for free catalog. Army Times, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

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MARCH MILITARY EQUIPMENT CO.
155 East 34th St., Dept. T, New York

SS Board Geared for 4,000,000 To Meet Possible Emergency

Radical revision in Selective Service operations would become effective in the event this country became involved in war, it was explained this week by Selective Service officials.

Included in the changes, it was said, would probably be:

1. Scrapping of the 12-month period of service for an indefinite term of duty.
2. Expansion of the age limits for inductees, with men 18 to 45, inclusive, likely to be called.
3. Tripling or quadrupling the number of local boards to speed selection machinery.
4. Breaking down the three deferred classes into "echelons" whose effect would be to move up men now excused into groups available for service.

It was further explained by officials that the present purpose of the year's training was less to create a huge Army than to train men who would be available as reservists in future years.

The advent of war, they pointed out, would disrupt such machinery geared to peace-time production, and would necessitate the immediate mustering of all resources. This, it was hinted, might include the calling of men from 18 to 45.

Readjustment of age limits is not in contradiction to General Hershey's recommendation to Congress to defer men older than 30, for the 18 to 45 registration is contingent on war, and not a peace-time measure.

Further, a reclassification of men currently deferred as having dependents would be made, indicating the number of persons dependent upon them. There would also be a general tightening up on those deferred for minor physical reasons. On the other hand, persons employed in important defense industries would find a more

liberal policy relative to their deferment.

Four million men, officials said, could be inducted in the matter of a few weeks, according to plans. This would be with more rapidity than the Army could accommodate them. A similar cantonment shortage was recalled during the World War, when necessity forced the repeated altering of plans.

National Guardsmen of 1917, scheduled for one cantonment, were

shunted to another in order to accommodate the National Army which was springing into being. Camps were not ready for occupancy when the troops were mustered.

Today, however, far greater facilities exist than a quarter of a century ago. The country is dotted with encampments and permanent garrisons; and more are being projected. We were, as somebody put it, caught with our pants at half mast once; and once was enough.

Mercy Flight Takes Army Plane to Brazil

A 22-ton Army Flying Fortress left Bolling Field, Washington, for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Thursday with \$5000 worth of Red Cross medical supplies for stricken residents of the flooded Guaba River area.

The 5000-mile mercy flight was arranged by the State Department and Army authorities for the

Gen. Chaney Goes To C of S Office

Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, at present commanding the Northeast Air Force with HQ at Mitchell Field, New York, has been ordered to duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

General Chaney has served continuously in the Regular Army since his graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1908. He served as an Infantry officer prior to the World War and in 1917 transferred to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He served in France at the HQ of the Air Service and later commanded the airdrome at Coblentz, Germany.

Subsequent to the war, General Chaney was on duty at various Air Corps stations in the United States and served as technical aviation adviser to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1932. He organized and was made head of the Air Defense Command in 1940. He recently visited England as a military observer.

With three overnight stops planned, the big bomber is expected to arrive at Rio Sunday afternoon. The medical supplies, including typhoid, diptheria, and dysentery serums, syringes and needles, will be immediately trans-shipped to Porto Alegre, headquarters of flood relief organizations.

The route lies through Miami, Fla., Caripito, Venezuela, where the crew was to spend Friday night, and Belem, Brazil, where another overnight stop is planned. Leaving Belem Sunday morning, the bomber is expected to arrive at Rio de Janeiro on Sunday afternoon.

The four-engine, 300-miles-an-hour bomber, a B-17-B, almost identical to the 21 bombers which just completed the greatest mass flight of bombers in American history from San Francisco to Hawaii, was piloted by Major R. E. Koon. Other crew members included: Lt. W. P. Ragsdale, co-pilot; 2nd Lt. C. A. Huestad, navigator; Tech. Sgt. R. A. Mogford, engineer; Tech. Sgt. C. L. Fritsche, engineer; Sgt. F. T. Peck, radio operator.

A similar mercy flight was made to South America in February, 1939, when the Air Corps transported medical supplies to Chile for thousands of earthquake sufferers. A 400-mile section of Central Chile was rocked by one of the most disastrous earthquakes in modern history, and 25,000 were reported killed and 40,000 injured.

The Air Corps supplied a B-15, one of the largest land planes in the world at the time, for transporting the Red Cross supplies. A B-17 (Flying Fortress) also was grounded for the trip, but was not needed when the B-15 was found of ample cargo capacity. The Chilean flight was commanded by Major C. V. Haynes.

Panzer Soldier Will Have Income of Royalty

FT. BENNING, Ga.—Pvt. John M. Myers, Intelligence Section of the Second Armored Brigade of the Second Armored Division, soon won't be worried whether Uncle Sam kicks through with the monthly stipend or not.

Before he was inducted for service with the "Hell on Wheels" outfit Myers wrote a historical novel, which was accepted by E. P. Dutton & Co. Pretty soon, the soldier hopes, the royalties will start pouring in.

PLANE MARKINGS

Can't Tell Players Without a Program, Folks

The cabalistic letters and numbers on all United States Army Air Corps airplanes are not something intended to confuse the public. Quite the contrary, they are the Army's method of specific identification, and, if understood, provide an instantaneous key to the plane model.

The British Royal Air Force gives its planes names, oftentimes dramatically descriptive, as the Spitfire or Hurricane. But with the exception of the Airacobra pursuit ship (P-39) and the Flying Fortress bomber (B-17-D) American airplanes are identified merely by a cryptic number and letter. The letter symbolizes the function.

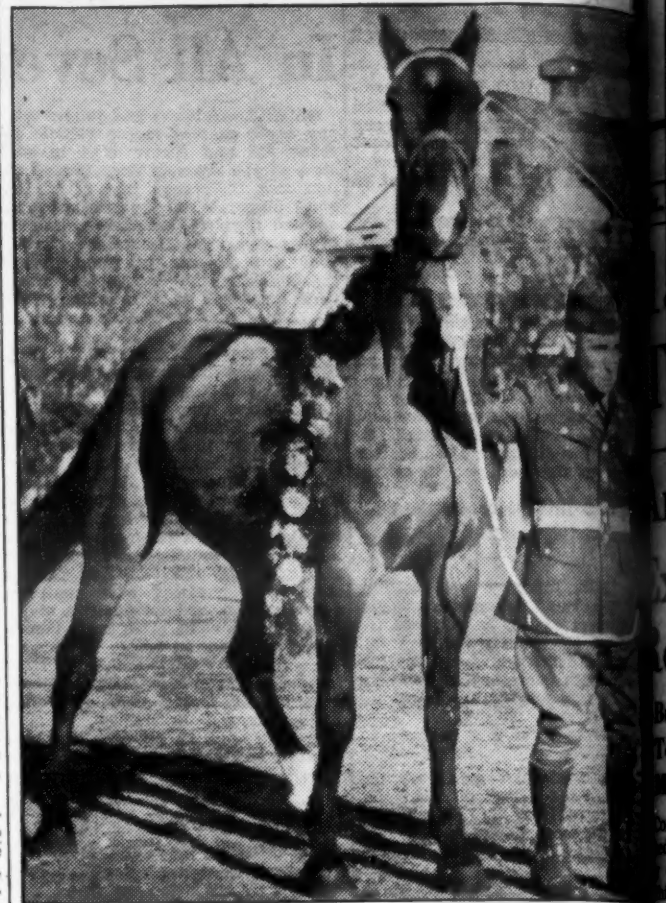
The following chart will enable you to recognize the model:

Type	Symbol
Attack	A
Autogiro	G

Bombardment	B
Cargo (transport)	C
Fighter (multiplace)	FM
Observation	O
Photographic	F
Pursuit	P
Pursuit (Biplace)	PB
Rotary Wing	R
Training, Primary	PT
Training, Basic	BT
Training, Advance	AT

The number following the letter is the model number. If a letter follows the number it indicates minor improvements but no radical change

To Green Pastures



HE DIDN'T win the Derby or even show in the Preakness, but Spike has a floral wreath, anyway. He served Uncle well and has been rewarded after 17 years with the Army. The 21-year-old horse, recently with the 3rd FA Bn. at Ft. Riley, Kan., has been set out to grass on the reservation.

Voice of Ghost Charm Battery D at Fort Sill

FT. SILL, Okla.—Down in Battery D, 28th Battalion, 6th Regiment, the red legs and the rookies stop howling about the Caissons rolling along, when they hear the voice of the Ghost. You wouldn't think that an aria from "Tannhauser" or some other of the high brow collection sung in French, Italian or Polish would stop anyone from singing the Caisson song, much less a Battery of red legs, but that is what the ghost sings and that is what stops the local barbershop quartettes.

Plan Red Cross Housing For Army Hospitals

Construction of administration buildings, Red Cross recreation buildings, barracks for medical personnel, and ambulance garages at Army post and general hospitals in all parts of the country will begin soon. At a total cost of \$3,942,670 the Army will build 53 administration buildings, 62 Red Cross recreational buildings, 86 barracks, and 29 two or four-car ambulance garages.

The estimated cost of the recreational buildings is \$2,702,000; cost of the administration buildings is estimated at \$217,650 of which \$188,500 has been allotted; the cost of the barracks is estimated at \$973,500, and cost of garages at \$49,520.

A ghost singer in the movie case you do not know, is a man who does the singing for an actor.

It's a sort of Cyrano de Bergerac setup with the good-looking actor appearing on the screen and his mouth as if singing while the ghost singer does the singing.

Stinson was born in Gibbstown, but was taken to Los Angeles where he was still in swaddling clothes. He is a graduate from a high school in Los Angeles, and from the University of California, at Los Angeles. While he was in high school his ability to sing was discovered by teachers, who called attention of picture producers. The cinema companies encouraged him to go on intensive training of his voice. Stinson has traveled, and sung in England, Italy, and Bermuda. He is equally well both light opera and grand opera.

He has appeared before the camera in "Tom Sawyer," "St. Louis Blues," "A Day on the Set," "Stars for Tomorrow," and "Stage Eight," and will be released. As a ghost singer his voice has been heard in "The Open One Night," "Down the Line Way," and "Hullabaloo." says, by the way, that he was in "radio" which was heard in "Hullabaloo."

Stinson says that when he returns to civilian life he will go back to the movie lots. Meanwhile he is on with his singing, and his delight is to help the chaplains at Fort Sill by singing religious songs for church services.

ASCAP Music Back On MBS Airways

The gal with the light brown hair was removed from the extra duty roster Tuesday with the return of ASCAP music to the MBS. Now good artillerymen will be able to tune in and hear the "Caisson Song," Marines can listen to "Semper Paratus," and homesick New Yorkers down McClellan way can grow wistful to "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."

But How Did They Find Rhymes for Cavalry?

FT. RILEY, Kans.—Speaking of coincidences, see if you can top this one! Privates Sid Tepper and Eddie "Duke" Herzog received their draft questionnaires on the same day, were inducted on the same day and from Camp Dix, N. J.; were assigned to the Cavalry Replacement Training Center at Ft. Riley. They ate in the same mess hall and bunked together. They were both composers and affiliated with the same company, Broadcast Music, Incorporated. . . . But, until their commanding officer at the Replacement Center (who knows everything about everybody) asked them to compose a Cavalry Replacement Training Center theme song they HAD NEVER MET!

Sgt. Major Boyette Is Just a Sergeant

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—This anti-aircraft post has a sergeant that is a Major.

Major Boyette is a sergeant, at the Fifth Station Hospital. The sergeant's first name has caused no end of telephone mix-ups in camp.

Persons call and ask for "Major Boyette" and are informed that the hospital has no officer by that name.

Puzzled, they come back with, "I mean Sergeant Major Boyette." Again the inquirer gets the same "No one by that name" answer.

After more of the same double talk, the situation finally clears up, and Sergeant Major Boyette, who is neither a major nor a sergeant major, is called to the telephone.

Quiz Answers

(Questions on Page 12)

1. b.
2. a.
3. b—On a service record. It means some payment is due for Miscellaneous Receipts, Government Property Lost or Damaged.
4. Drink it. It's coffee.
5. He goes to town.
6. In a rifle pit.
7. You're ignorant.
8. He is tall (drum major).
9. The payroll.
10. True.

in design, succeeding improvements indicated by alphabetical sequence. An X before the model designation shows the plane to be an experimental type, Y shows it to be a service test model, and a Z shows it to be an obsolete model, one no longer purchased.

Thus for instance, through the stages of its development a new pursuit ship would bear the following designations:

Designation Meaning

XP-1—P-1, now classes as obsolete.
YP-1—Service test models.
P-1—Standard models.
P-1A—P-1, with minor improvements.

P-1B—P-1A, with minor improvements.

P-2—P-1, with a major improvement (or an entirely new model which succeeded P-1 series).

XP-1—P-1, no classes as obsolete.

U. S. Army aircraft can be distinguished from civilian airplanes because the latter all bear a white star in a red circle on a circular background, or the U. S. on the underside of the wing and Army on the under of the left wing.